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H. H. Shri Jiwaji Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur,
Maharaja of Gwalior.

A HAND BOOK OF GWALIOR

BY

M. B. GARDE, B. A.,

SUPERINTENDENT OF ARCHÆOLOGY,
GWALIOR STATE.



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PREFACE.

This Hand Book of Gwalior has been prepared and published by the Archæological Department, at the instance of the Reception Committee of the XII All India Educational Conference which is to meet here very shortly. Such a book is wanted for the use of the delegates and visitors attending the Conference. There are already two books on the subject (1) *Gwalior of Today* and (2) *Sight Seeing at Gwalior*. But the first of these is rather too voluminous, too meagrely illustrated and unsuitable in size for a visitor; the second is confined merely to 'Sight Seeing' and therefore does not satisfy the needs of a general visitor who would like to know something about Gwalior in its various aspects. The present Hand Book has been prepared to meet the requirements of such a visitor. It gives in brief, general information about Gwalior State, a short

description, with illustrations of the places of interest in the Capital City, and a concise account of important Institutions in the State. In preparing the Hand Book the previous publications referred to above have been consulted and freely drawn upon. But care has been taken to modify the information that had become obsolete and to bring it up-to-date, as far as possible. Our thanks are due to the various Departments of the Gwalior Government and to the managements of the various Institutions for the information they supplied, to the members of the Gwalior Guide Book Committee of the Conference, and to others for the help they rendered, in the compilation and printing of the book.

GWALIOR, 21st December 1936.	}	M. B. GARDE, B. A. <i>Superintendent of Archaeology,</i> <i>Gwalior State.</i>
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Map of Gwalior State enclosed in a frame of
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Map of Gwalior, Lashakar and Morar.

CHAPTER I.

General Information about Gwalior State.

Situation.—

The territory of the Gwalior State consists of an irregularly shaped tract consisting of several detached blocks between the latitude $22^{\circ} 5'$ and $26^{\circ} 52' N.$ and longitude $74^{\circ} 2'$ and $79^{\circ} 12' E.$ It is divided into two extensive sections: (1) Gwalior Prant or Northern Division and (2) Malwa Prant or Southern Division. The total area is 26,397 sq. miles.

Natural Divisions.—

The area falls into three natural parts: the plain, the plateau and the hilly tract. The northern districts including the towns of Lashkar, Gwalior and Morar form the plain where the elevation is only a few hundred feet above sea-level. The Malwa Division forms

a plateau where the average elevation is 1,500 feet above sea-level. The hilly tracts lie in the Vindhya Range forming the southern extremity of the State.

Rivers.—

The watershed is determined by the main line of the Vindhyas. The larger rivers—the Chambal and its tributaries, the Kshipra, the Kali Sindh and the Parvati, as also the Betwa, the Sindh and the other Parvati—all flow northwards towards the Ganges-Jumna valley. The rivers are not suitable for irrigation nor for inland navigation.

Soil, Climate and Rainfall.—

The soil in the plain is dull grey while Malwa has heavy black soil which grows fine cotton. Excellent wheat is produced almost all over the State. Cereals, oil seeds, etc., are other products. The climate varies from part to part. The northern area is subject to extremes in heat and cold, while Malwa enjoys a cool and temperate climate. Rainfall varies from about 30 inches on the plateau to 40 inches on the plain.

Flora and Fauna.—

The most common trees found in the forest products are (1) *Salar*, (2) *Khair* (Kattha yielding trees), (3) *Kardhi* and *Dhau* (charcoal yielding tress), (*Teak* and (5) *Chhola*. The forest products are match-making splints, gums to manufacture turpentine and resin, lac, tanning, *Kattha* and charcoal. Various medicinal plants and herbs from which drugs could be extracted are found in large quantities.

The Gwalior Jungles abound in all sorts of wild animals including tigers, bears, sambhars, blue-bulls, spotted deer as well as a number of wild birds which include ducks and geese, jungle fowls, partridges and quails of all kinds, green pigeons and pea-fowls.

Minerals.—

The quarries of Gwalior are famous for their sandstone, limestone, red, white and yellow ochres, white clay, cement-making stone and mica. Several varieties of high class building stone which lends itself to delicate carving are found everywhere.

Next to the building stone in order of abundance and economic importance, is an unlimited store of iron ores, clays, ochres, green earth, mica, felspar, materials for glass manufacture, filter beds and reinforced concrete, bauxite, secondary silica, agates, common opals, amethyst, barytes, calcite and lead and copper ores.

The People.—

According to the Census of 1931 the population of the State was found to be of 3,523,070 souls, of which 1,867,031 were males and 1,656,039 females. The mean density per square mile for the whole State is 134 persons. In point of density the Bhind district with 243 persons to a square mile heads the list. Sheopur is the most sparsely populated district with 58 persons to a square mile. Gwalior is mostly populated by Hindus who form 93 per cent of the total population, 6 per cent being Musalmans and the remaining 1 per cent being Jains, Christians, Parsees and others.

Hinduised aboriginal tribes such as Seharias, Bhils, etc., number 14,291. Liter-

ates in the whole population are 141,342 or 4 per cent. Literates among males are 67 per thousand while among females only about 9 per thousand or 1 per cent. As regards language, Hindi, Urdu and Marathi are the chief written languages. During the last thirty years Hindi has supplanted Urdu as the language in use, in most of the State Departments but a good deal of official work chiefly in the Finance Department is conducted in Marathi. Of the dialects, Malvi, spoken throughout the whole of Malwa, except in Amjhera, is the common vernacular of the southern part of the State. Western Hindi is mostly spoken in other parts of the State.

Currency.—

Till 1893 Gwalior State used to mint its own coins. In that year the State mints were closed and by 1899 all old State coins had been called in. Since then the British Rupee and its fractions have become the only legal tender. The State, however, have never relinquished its right to coin silver. While it still continues to mint its own copper coins which are of the same value as the British copper currency.

History of the present Ruling Family.—

Gwalior is the Premier State in Central India and one of the most important and progressive of Indian States. The present Maratha Ruling Family was founded by Ranoji Rao Scindia, a distinguished commander under the Peshwas, about the middle of the 18th century. The Scindias claim Rajput descent. According to latest research they appear to be descendants of the Sinds, a Kshatriya clan of the Naga race. After the conquest of Malwa, the northern portion of the province was entrusted to Ranoji who fixed his capital at Ujjain. He died in 1745 A. D. at Shujalpur where an imposing *Chhatri* stands to commemorate him. He was followed in succession by Jayappa, Dattaji and Janakoji who were all brave soldiers and laid their lives on the field of battle. The power of the Scindias rose to its zenith during the later days of Mahadji who was a great soldier and a man of great political sagacity. His extensive conquests and political influence in Northern India made him virtually independent of the Poona Darbar and his friendship

was prized even by the East India Company. It was his successor Daulat Rao Scindia who shifted the capital from Ujjain to Gwalior. During Daulat Rao's reign Scindia's dominions were seriously crippled. Daulat Rao's adopted son Janakoji II had a short reign. He was succeeded by Jayaji Rao, the grandfather of the present Maharaja, who rendered valuable assistance to the British Government during the Sepoy Mutiny. His son Madhav Rao, the late Maharaja who is still fresh in our memory, was a Ruler of exceptional ability and incredible energy. He introduced a number of thorough-going reforms in the administration of the State which made under him remarkable progress in every direction. He made new laws, constructed irrigation works, roads and public buildings and established representative public institutions. During the World War he gave liberal help to the British Government. His financial contributions amounted to nearly 234 lacs of rupees. The welfare of his subjects was the one thing dear to his heart. For them he lived and for them he died. He

breathed his last at Paris in 1925 and was succeeded by our present beloved Ruler, His Highness the Maharaja Jiwaji Rao.

Administration.—

During His Highness' minority the administration was carried on by a Council of Regency according to the wishes of His late Highness. The Council of Regency consisted of ten Members and was presided over by Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba.

On November 2, 1936 His Highness the Maharaja Jiwaji Rao assumed full ruling powers. Immediately the Council of Regency was converted into an Advisory Council designated as Majlis Khas consisting of the Members of Government with practically the same functions as were discharged by them during the regime of His late Highness. A new post of a Huzur Secretary was created for putting up files of the various Departments before His Highness and for seeing to the execution of Darbar orders, etc. He also supervises His Highness' Household Department with two Assistant Secretaries to assist him.

As constituted at present there are seven Members of Government each in charge of a portfolio. Each portfolio includes one or more Departments of administration, each Department being controlled by an Officer who is the Head of the Department. The various portfolios are:—

(1) Political, (2) Army, (3) Home and Revenue, (4) Law and Justice, (5) Trade, Customs and Excise, (6) Finance and (7) Education and Municipalities.

Each Member is assisted by a Secretary or Secretaries. The Army Member is also the I. G. for the Army, while for the Education and Municipalities Department there is a separate Inspector-General.

Jagirs.—

Sardars and Jagirdars form the peerage of the State and can broadly be divided into three classes: (1) the military associates of the time when the State was founded by conquests, (2) the indigenous small chiefs of the land and (3) subsequent conferees.

Jagirdars as a rule hold grants of lands. Some receive cash payments. The power

they can exercise over their territory, varies in different cases. Some of the Jagirdars and Sardars hold important posts in the State. To regulate the relations of the Darbar with Jagirdars and to define their rights and privileges, codified law under the title "*Kawaid Jagirdaran*" has been enacted. The Muntazim Jagirdaran is the Head of the Department dealing with them. The total area of the Jagir grants is roughly a little more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ thousand sq. miles and the total number of Sardars and Jagirdars is about 600, those whose annual income exceeds Rs. 10,000 being 73. The more important of the houses of Sardars are Shitole, Angre, Jadhav, Rajwade, Mahadik, Phalke and Shri Saheb.

Finance.—

The Gwalior State occupies an unique position so far as annual budgets are concerned. Even during the world-wide economic crisis, Gwalior could boast of being solvent. There were no cuts in pay and no unnecessary retrenchment. The income of the State is derived from revenue and taxes and from in-

terest accruing from investments. The total amount of income every year, all told, is about two and half crores. The system by which the income derived from revenue and taxation is spent for the purpose of normal administration, is called the Normal Budget. Similarly, the income derived from the funds invested and spent for the development of nation-building activities is called the Fund Budget.

The main items on the income side of the Normal Budget are Land Revenue, Customs and Excise, Railways, Stamps, Tributes, Posts, Forests and Salt, while on the expenditure side are the annual charges of all permanent Departments and essential services like Revenue, Judicial, Police, Post, Medical Relief, Education, etc. The surplus of the Normal Budget at the end of the year goes to swell the investments.

The Fund Budget has on the income side the interest on various investments and on the expenditure side all expenses not falling under the normal requirements of the various departments in whose name the funds have been instituted. An idea as to the scope of this

arrangement can be had from a mention of a few funds, for example, Famine, Town Improvement, Education, Medical Relief, Agriculture, Co-operative Societies, Economic Development, etc. This Fund Budget is a special and stabilizing feature of Gwalior Finance.

Land Revenue.—

For purposes of revenue administration, the Gwalior State is divided into 11 districts which are further subdivided into tehsils. The Revenue Officers in charge of districts are known as *Subas* while those in charge of tehsils, *Tehsildars*. Over 90 lacs of *bighas* of land are under cultivation and owing to the sound revenue policy of the State the area is increasing. The land revenue is the main source of income in the State finance, yielding over 80 lacs of rupees annually. The Zamindari system is mostly in vogue, the State generally getting about 65% of the total annual proceeds of a village, the remaining 35% going to the Zamindar. During the recent depression the State has distributed liberal *takavi* loans and granted large revenue

remissions. The execution of decrees against cultivators has been repeatedly postponed. To guard against the ravages of famine and to provide adequate and timely relief to the sufferers a Famine Fund has been established, the interest from which is utilised to give relief when needed. There are local District and Pargana Boards which consist of nominated Official and elected non-Official Members with the Revenue Officers as the Presidents. The operation of these Boards extends at present to various minor works of public utility. The Revenue courts in Gwalior are slightly different from those in British India.

Customs and Excise.—

Customs and Excise are an important source of income to the State next only to Land Revenue. They yield Rs. 35 lacs annually. A perusal of recent figures indicates that the consumption of liquor and intoxicating drugs is steadily decreasing. The average consumption of liquor per head of population works out to 1.28 drams while there is one licensed shop for every 2,133 persons.

Agriculture.—

Gwalior State is essentially agricultural. More than three-fourths of its population is supported by grazing of cattle and agriculture. A regular Department of Agriculture was first organised in the State in the year 1916. Its principal activities at present relate to the improvement of crops, introduction of labour saving implements, improvement of seed and live-stock, supply of clean milk through the Maharajpura dairy, opening of virgin lands by means of tractors and the extension of veterinary relief in the villages. The State has two Experimental Farms, one at Ujjain for the Malwa Division and the other at Gwalior for the Gwalior Division. The Department also maintains a fine Research Laboratory at Gwalior where work relating to chemical and botanical sections is being done. After carefully studying the various stages of agricultural improvements at the above two Experimental Farms, the results obtained there, are carried to cultivators in the remotest parts of the State through propaganda.

An extensive area of virgin land in the State is suitable for being brought under

cultivation through colonization. A large number of new settlers have already taken advantage of facilities afforded by the State for cultivation of the virgin soil and efforts are being made for attracting more immigrants. The urgent need for village uplift had been recognised by His late Highness Maharaja Madhav Rao and the State has been doing valuable work for the sanitation of villages, the education of farmers in new methods of agriculture, improvement in live-stock and facilities of credit to cultivators by means of Co-operative Societies financed by the State. His Highness the present Maharaja has recently announced a princely sum of rupees one crore for village uplift, and there is every hope that the work already being done in this direction will receive a great impetus and will make rapid strides in the years to come.

Irrigation.—

The extensive irrigation schemes are a special feature of the Gwalior State. His late Highness spent more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees in constructing extensive irrigation works and as a result the State now possesses

701 minor tanks and 151 major works. The total area under irrigation in the year 1935-36 was 72 thousand acres.

Among the big schemes mention must be made of the Sank-Asan scheme consisting of Tigra reservoir, Pagara reservoir, Kotwal weir and Pilloa weir. Tigra, a masonry dam nearly a mile long is built across the Sank river. The capacity is 4,622 million cubic feet. It supplies drinking water to Lashkar, Gwalior and Morar. The Parvati project is nearly completed and is expected to irrigate 80 thousand bighas of land. The Aoda scheme will bring much needed relief to a dry tract. The Bhind canal is capable of irrigating about one lac bighas of good land.

Co-operative Societies.—

The co-operative movement aims at the uplift of the rural population. Started in 1915 it has spread on lines most suitable to local conditions. The societies now exceed 4,200 with a membership of about 76 thousand persons and an aggregate working capital of 58 lacs of rupees. A portion of the interest

charged to borrowers goes towards the building up of a society's own capital, and the remainder goes to the Government as interest on its loans. Eighteen Co-operative Banks finance these societies. Efforts are also being made to educate public opinion by propaganda, to form better living societies, to hold group conferences and to remove the shortcomings of the existing societies.

Forests.—

The area under reserve forests in the State is at present 3,162 sq. miles, mostly confined to the districts of Esagarh, Narwar, Sheopur, Tawarghar and Gird. Scientific Forestry was introduced in the year 1908 and a separate afforestation division was created in 1924. Big and small game is preserved for *shikar* purposes. Application for shooting permits has to be made to the Inspecting Officer, Forests, Gwalior State, at least one month before the date of proposed shooting, who can grant shooting permits for all animals other than tiger, sambhar, spotted deer and wild buffaloes, for which Darbar's sanction is required. The Forest Department has brought

out a number of useful pamphlets on different subjects relating to Forestry such as indigenous medicinal plants, lac preparation, silk cultivation, etc.

Law and Justice.—

Gwalior possesses an up-to-date system of Judicial administration which can stand comparison with any other part of India. A marked feature is the separation of Judicial from the Executive functions, which has been brought into force since 1908. The number of regular courts is 72. The lowest unit of the system is a Pargana Judicial Officer's Court and the High Court of Judicature at Gwalior is the highest court of appellate and original jurisdiction. Between the two there are the Courts of the District and Sessions Judges, District Sub-Judges, Sub-Judges, and City and Cantonment Magistrates. The Member for Law and Justice assisted by a semi-honorary pensioner Judge hears appeals and revisions from the decisions of the High Court from which appeals and revisions to the Darbar are allowed under the Law. This function of the Law Member is similar to that

of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Besides paid Judiciary there are honorary agencies exercising Judicial powers, the most important of them being the Panchayat Boards. There is a network of these boards covering the whole State and they are doing very useful work by deciding petty Civil, Revenue and Criminal cases at the very threshold of the litigants with practically no expense to them and much to the relief of the regular Courts.

Representative Institutions.—

Corresponding to the Legislative Assembly of India, there are two institutions in Gwalior, the one being called the 'Majlis Quanoon or the Legislative Council' and the other the 'Majlis Am or the Representative Assembly.' The Majlis Quanoon is a body whose business is restricted to pure legislation while the Majlis Am deals with matters of general and public interest. These institutions together perform the functions of the Indian Legislative Assembly. The Majlis

Quanoon was founded in 1912 and consists of official and non-official members. The non-official members are representatives of different interests of the people of the State, such as the Jagirdars, bankers, mill-owners, land-owners, cultivators and pleaders. Since the creation of the Council, it has consistently been the practice to place all legislative measures before it for its deliberation excepting those which are emergent and admit of no delay and such minor amendments in existing laws as have no relation to the general public. The Majlis Am (Representative Assembly) was inaugurated in 1921. The business of the Assembly ranges over a wide field of administrative problems touching the various departments of the State and the composition consists of an overwhelming non-official majority of sixty. The official members have never been more than ten and have no vote. They merely listen to the debate of the non-official members and supply explanations or information where necessary. The resolutions passed by the Majlis Am, un-animously or by majority have to be submitted to His Highness' Government who may

sanction them or reject them for imperative reasons.

Police.—

The Gwalior Police Force dates from the year 1889. It was reorganised and brought up-to-date several times. The present strength of the force is 6,429 and is maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 1,630,347. The area per head of Police is 4 square miles and the cost per head of population is 6 annas per annum. The number of officers is 235, while the rank and file number 6,194. Besides these, the State maintains more than 7,600 Chowkidars who are distributed in 9,775 villages of the State, at an annual cost of Rs. 471,210. The head of the Police is the Inspector-General who is assisted by a Deputy Inspector-General. Every Suba is an *ex-officio* Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

Criminal Tribes.—

Criminal Tribes like Moghias and Meenas are kept under supervision and efforts are made to induce them to settle to peaceful occupations. A colony has been established

at Mirkabad, the industrial products of which do credit to the settlers.

Army.—

Gwalior can lay the proud claim to have a well-equipped and disciplined army. The Gwalior Government is allowed to maintain an army, the strength of which is governed by various treaties. In pursuance of a resolution passed by the Chamber of Princes in 1921, His late Highness reorganised the Gwalior Army. All troops were designated Gwalior State Forces classified as "A" Class Troops, "B" Class Troops and Irregular Forces. Infantry, cavalry, batteries and transports are maintained in excellent condition. The splendid services rendered by the Gwalior troops in the Great War have been recognised more than once. Eloquent tributes have been paid by various Commanders-in-Chief and Military Advisers.

The total strength of the Army, at present, is about 6,887 and the annual Army-budget stands at Rs. 4,266,151.

Commerce and Industry.—

His late Highness Maharaja Madhav Rao realised during the early years of his admin-

istration that Industrial Development was the keynote of progress in the modern age. He was very anxious to see that the economic resources of the State should be fully exploited. To put his ideas into practice he started various industrial concerns with State capital. Not only this but through a liberal trade policy and by providing ample facilities he tried to attract capitalists and industrialists from outside Gwalior to establish concerns in the State. As a result we find at the present time a number of industrial concerns running successfully and providing employment to a number of persons. A part of His late Highness' ambitious scheme was the Board of Economic Development established in 1920 as an advisory and consulting body with regard to matters of economic and commercial interest. The members include some of the foremost business magnates in India.

The Mill Industry in Gwalior has a bright future. Three spinning and weaving mills at Ujjain and one at Gwalior are working successfully. Every effort is being made to encourage the indigenous industries of which

the fine fabrics woven at Chanderi and the beautiful and artistic lacquer work done at Sabalgarh and Sheopur are noteworthy.

Of the new schemes sponsored by the Trade Department to develop the resources of the State, the laying out of Madhonagar (Freeganj) at Ujjain is the most important. Every facility including the reduction or abolition of duties for the development of trade and commerce is given and as a result a new town has sprung up near Ujjain. Goods manufactured by industrial concerns—both State-owned and private—are exhibited in a museum maintained by the Commerce Department on the Station Road at Gwalior. Important Commercial and Industrial Institutions are briefly described in Chapter III, Pages 92 to 98.

Post, Telegraph and Telephones.—

Gwalior State has Post Offices of its own. The convention of 1885 changed their isolated nature and established an exchange system with the Imperial Post on terms of equality. At present post cards, stamps and envelopes

used are those of the Imperial Posts overprinted with the word "Gwalior" and the State emblem of the cobras and the sun. There are about 225 Post Offices in the State. Telegraph Offices exist at important places in the State, but they all belong to the Imperial Telegraph Department.

Lashkar, Gwalior and Morar have recently been equipped with an up-to-date automatic telephone system with facilities to use the trunk line. In addition, Shivpuri and Ujjain have got magneto exchanges. Telephonic communication exists also between Shivpuri and Gwalior.

Railways —

Gwalior State owns over 500 miles of railways, out of which 200 miles are Broad Gauge worked by the management of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, while the remaining 300 miles are Narrow Gauge worked directly by the State. This latter known as the Gwalior Light Railway has had a romantic history. It started as a toy railway for His late Highness, while he

was a boy. From a mere play-thing it has grown to a net-work of railways linking up distant places in the districts with the Capital and providing easy means of communication for the people. There are four sections on this line, the last one of which, the Ujjain-Agar Railway, was built only recently during the Minority Regimé.

Roads and Buildings.—

The State has 2,227 miles of metalled roads traversing the country, the maintenance cost of which alone is 10 lacs. Among the All-India Trunk Roads that traverse the Gwalior territories are the Agra-Bombay Road, Mhow-Neemuch Road, Neemuch-Nasirabad Road, Gwalior-Etawah Road and Gwalior-Jhansi Road. Throughout the State beautiful Dak or Inspection Bungalows are built at convenient distances, which provide all comforts and convenience to the travelling public. The roads and buildings in the State are managed efficiently by an up-to-date Public Works Department. During the past ten years of the minority administration public works worth one crore have been undertaken, of which





J. A. Hospital.

major works worth mention are the Parvati Bridge, the New Civil Hospital at Ujjain and the restoration of the Scindia Ghat at Benares.

Medical Relief.—

Western methods of medicine and surgery were first introduced in the State in the year 1887. A modest beginning was made with half a dozen institutions and as these gained in popularity, new hospitals and dispensaries were opened year after year and the older institutions were re-organised and their staff and equipment increased to meet the increased volume of work. At present hospitals and dispensaries numbering 111 provide medical aid to the people of the State. A special feature is the net-work of Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries which provide popular treatment at cheap cost. Use of indigenous drugs is being encouraged by the Department. Standardised preparations are administered by qualified doctors.

Lashkar and Ujjain have up-to-date and well-equipped hospitals complete with modern medical appliances. The Jija Maharaj

Balrakshak Sabha which was established in 1924 with the object of reducing infant mortality by providing maternity homes and doing extensive welfare propaganda is doing useful work under the supervision and control of the Medical Department. Eighteen maternity homes and child welfare centres have been opened at different places in the State by the Sabha. Health and baby weeks are organised at suitable places and propaganda work is done. The State spends Rs. 6 lacs on the Department. About 14 lacs of patients counted by day-units are treated every year.

Education.—

The State spends about Rs. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ lacs per year on Education.

Primary Education is free throughout in the State. The number of primary schools for boys is 854 with 42,230 students, while there are 131 primary schools for girls with 7,312 students. Besides these schools maintained by the Government, there are 153 aided schools for boys and 13 for girls with 5,855 and 330 students, respectively. Self-





Victoria College.

supporting institutions for boys and girls number 136 and 12 with 4,124 and 359 students, respectively. There are 65 English secondary schools for boys teaching 9,911 scholars. Secondary schools for girls number 13 and teach 2,726 girls.

Lashkar has a full fledged Degree College which provides instruction up to the B. A. and B. Sc. standards, while Ujjain has an Intermediate College. The Education Department has devoted special attention to Female Education and as a result literacy among females of the State shows a remarkable increase, during the decade 1921-31.

Among the institutions providing vocational training and special type of education, might be mentioned the Technical Institute, the Madhav Music College, the Ayurvedic College, the Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya all at Lashkar, the Technical Institute at Chanderi and the Brahmacharyashrama at Shivpuri.

An account of important educational institutions in the State appears in Chapter III Pages 68 to 85.

Archæology.—

The territories of Gwalior State abound in the wealth of archæological remains which cover a period exceeding two thousand years.

These include the sites of important ancient cities such as Ujjayini (near modern Ujjain), Vidisa (Besnagar near modern Bhilsa), Padmavati (modern Pawaya), Kantipuri (modern Kotwal), Dasapura (modern Mandsaur), and Tumbavana (modern Tumain), which, when properly excavated, are likely to throw a flood of new light on ancient history.

Coming to monumental antiquities, Buddhist remains have survived at Besnagar, Bagh, Khejaria Bhop and Rajapur.

The city of Besnagar was an extensive Buddhist centre with which the penance grove of Sanchi, with its *stupas* and *viharas* (3rd century B. C. to 10th century A. D.) was closely related.

Bagh possesses a series of big *vihara* caves (5th to 7th century A. D.) hewn out of

rock and adorned with fine fresco paintings which even in their damaged condition amply testify to the high water-mark which the art of painting in India had attained in those days.

Hindu and Jaina relics are met with at several places. The earliest Hindu monument (2nd century B. C.) is a Garuda pillar at Besnagar, which as an interesting Vaishnava inscription inscribed on it tells us, was erected by Heliodoros, a Greek, who styles himself a Bhagavata and had apparently embraced Hinduism. The Brahmanical caves excavated in the Udaygiri hill near Bhilsa possess some fine sculptures and inscriptions dating from the Gupta period (400 to 600 A. D.). The colossal image of Varaha is perhaps the largest and the best in India. Hindu temples of the mediæval period (800 to 1400 A. D.) are found at Gwalior, Suhania, Padhavli, Surwaya, Kadwaha, Badoh, Udaypur, Kagnpur, Gyaraspur, Khor and Jamli. Perhaps the finest and best preserved of these is the Udayeshwara temple at Udaypur in Bhilsa district built in the 11th century A. D. by Udayaditya, a Paramara ruler of Malwa.

At Sondni near Mandsaur are two huge monoliths bearing inscriptions which recite the glory of the powerful king Yasodharman who expelled the Huns from Central India, towards the middle of the 6th century A. D.

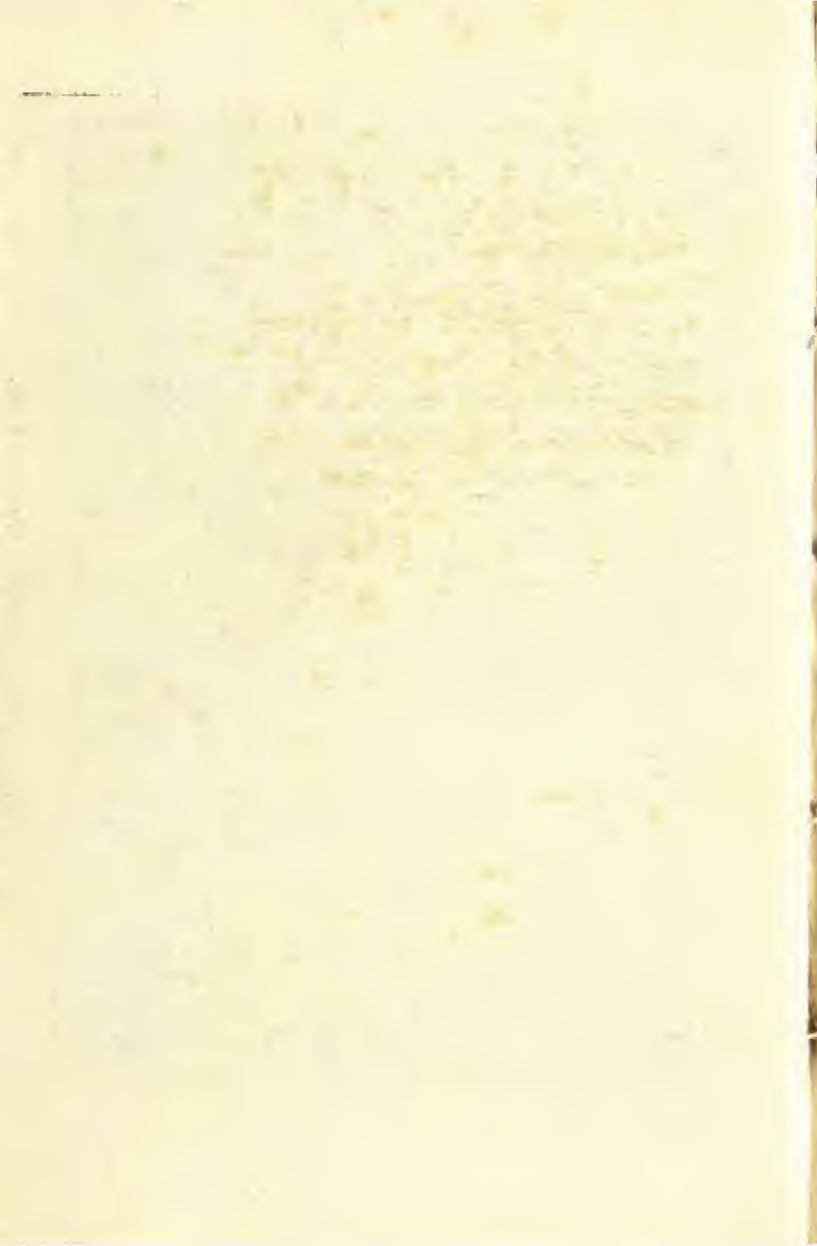
Hindu monasteries (9th-10th century A. D.), rare specimens of massive stone architecture, exist at Surwaya, Ranod, Terahi, Kundalpur and Kadwaha.

Raja Mansingh's palace and the Gujari Mahal palace on the Gwalior Fort (13th century A. D.) are fine examples of Rajput civil architecture.

Jaina monuments in the State are no less numerous or interesting although none of them go back beyond the 9th or 10th century A. D. The rock-cut Jaina statues on the fort rock at Gwalior are well known. Similar rock-cut figures though smaller in size and number are cut in a hill at Chanderi. Other centres of Jaina remains, notably temples are Padhavli, Suhania, Barai, Panihar, Narwar, Bhimpur, Sesai, Dubkund, Indar, Pachrai, Gola-kot, Budhi Chanderi, Thoban,



Jain Rock Sculptures, Gwalior Fort.



Rakhetra, Bithla, Tumain, Gyaraspur, Gandhaval, Maksi and Nimthur.

Specimens of Muhammadan art are found at Ujjain, Chanderi, Udaypur and Gwalior. The picturesque water palace known as Kaliadeh is pleasantly situated on an island in the Sipra river near Ujjain. Koshak Mahal, a noble four-storeyed edifice at Fatehabad near Chanderi, the Jama Masjid, Shahzadi-ka-Roza and Battisi Baodi at Chanderi are notable specimens of Pathan architecture in the Mandu style (15th century A. D.). The Mausoleum of Muhammad Ghaus at Gwalior is a very fine tomb of the early Mughal period (16th century A. D.) showing varied designs of pierced stone work of great elegance.

The State possesses three large fortresses—Gwalior, Narwar and Chanderi—and numerous structural forts, large and small, some of which are of archæological interest.

The State Archæological Department has explored and studied all these monuments with regard to their history and architecture. More important of the monuments have been

conserved and efforts are being made to educate the public to appreciate and respect the wonderful relics of the past, and to make the monuments better known to the travelling public.

Conclusion.—

We have tried to give in this Chapter very briefly such general information of the Gwalior State, as may interest a casual visitor. Those desirous of knowing more are requested to refer to official *Reports* and publications. (*See Appendix II*).

CHAPTER II.

Gwalior City.

Route.—

Gwalior is on the Bombay-Delhi main line of the G. I. P. Railway, 765 miles from Bombay and 195 miles from Delhi. All trains stop at Gwalior. The Agra-Bombay Road passes through Gwalior which is 73 miles from Agra.

Modern Gwalior.

The present city of Gwalior consists of three different towns: (1) old Gwalior which dates from ancient times and is situated round the northern end of the Fort, (2) the modern town on the south of the Fort, which sprang up out of the military camp (*Lashkar*) of Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia in and after 1800 A. D. and is hence called Lashkar and (3) Morar, on the east of the Fort, which was formerly a British Cantonment and where the

British Resident now resides. The three towns though about two miles apart from one another are mutually connected by good roads.

Railway Station, Hotels etc.—

The Gwalior Station of the G. I. P. Railway, is centrally situated, where tongas are available at all train times. Trains also run to Shivpuri, Bhind and Sheopur from the adjoining Gwalior Station of the Gwalior Light Railway. The Grand Hotel at Gwalior is situated close to the Railway Station. It is equipped with up-to-date sanitary fittings, hot and cold baths, electric lights and fans, and has an excellent cuisine, a bar and a billiard table. It can provide accommodation to one hundred guests at a time. A more modest place of lodging and boarding for visitors is the Park Hotel which is nearly a quarter of a mile from the Railway Station. This Hotel has decent furnished rooms and is perhaps more suitable for those who live in the Indian style. The managements of both the hotels can make arrangements for sight-seeing on receipt of due notice. In front of the Park Hotel are situated Dufferin Sarai where well maintained

rooms can be hired, and Sri Krishna *Dharma-sala* where free accommodation is provided.

Photographs and picture post cards of principal sights at Gwalior are available.*

The City.—

The city of Gwalior ranks among the principal places of interest in India, winter being the best season for visitors. The population of the city according to the Census of 1931 is 126,949. An efficient Municipality looks after the roads and general sanitation of the city which is lighted with electricity and is served with an ample supply of pipe water and a system of scientific drainage. Principal thoroughfares of the city have been asphalted. The Town Improvement Trust has done and is doing good work in opening up congested areas, widening roads and laying out small parks in different parts of the town.

Gwalior has a large fully equipped Hospital, Maternity Homes, a Town Hall, a

**Photographers.*—Dias Studio, Station Road; Mr. Y. Sadashiv, Jayendraganj; Mr. R. L. Desai, Naya Bazar; also office of the Archaeological Department, Motimahal.

College, Boys' and Girls' High Schools, a Technical Institute, a Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya a Central Library and Reading Room, two British Post and Telegraph Offices, State Post Offices* and a branch of the Imperial Bank of India. There is only one newspaper at Gwalior—the weekly *Jayaji Pratap* which is a State organ. Gwalior has been noted for its music. There are at present two institutions which impart education in Music, Madhav Sangit Vidyalaya maintained by the State and the Shankar Gandharva Vidyalaya which is a private institution.

Annual Festivals and Fair.—

Among the annual festivals, those of interest to visitors are the Dasehra, Muharram, Ganpati and the Birthday of the Maharaja. A big Annual Fair is held which lasts from the 20th of December to the 10th of January.

Places of interest.—

The places of interest at Gwalior may be divided into the following groups and the in-

*There are different postal stamps for the two kinds of Post Offices.

dividual places in each group may be visited conveniently in the order in which they are noted below. The order has been arranged to suit the convenience of a visitor supposed to be putting up in one of the Hotels near the Railway Station. Visitors staying elsewhere will make the necessary changes in the arrangement with the help of their guides:—

Group I.—

1. Gwalior Light Railway Office (Old Guest House).
2. Tomb of Muhammad Ghaus.
3. Tomb of Tansen.
4. Jama Masjid.
5. Fort with the Archæological Museum and the Scindia School.
6. Koteswar Temple.
7. Shabda Pratap Ashram.
8. Central Jail.
9. Water Works.

Group II.—

10. King George Park.
11. H. H. the Maharaja's Palaces.
12. State Museum.

13. Statue of Maharaja Mahadji Scindia.
14. Elgin Club.
15. Gwalior Young Men's Club.
16. Victoria College.
17. Jaya-Arogya Hospital.
18. Gwalior Engineering Works.
19. Gwalior Pottery Works.
20. Kampu Kothi.
21. Imam Bada or Sarasvati Bhawan.
22. Jinsi Building and the Central Library and Reading Room.
23. Jayendraganj.

Group III.—

24. Sarafa Bazar.
25. Jayaji Chowk with the Statue of Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia.
26. Town Hall.
27. Alijah Darbar Press.
28. Victoria Memorial Market.
29. Gorkhi or Old Palace.
30. General Post Office.
31. High Court.
32. Imperial Bank Building.

- 33. Chhatris or Cenotaphs of the Scindia Rulers.
- 34. Tambat Nib Factory.
- 35. Chhatri of Maharani Lakshmibai of Jhansi.
- 36. Central Technical Institute.
- 37. Industrial Museum.

Group IV.—

- 38. Race Course.
- 39. Mela (Fair) Grounds.
- 40. Central Experimental Farm and Laboratory.
- 41. Maharajpur Dairy Farm.
- 42. Jiyajee Rao Cotton Mills.
- 43. Leather Factory.
- 44. Morar River Dam.

Group I.

G. L. Railway Office.—

The Gwalior Light Railway Office is a pretty building situated on the road to the Fort about a quarter of a mile from the Railway Station. Here, one can see various specimens of beautiful carvings in stone. At one time it was used as a Guest House. Now the

Offices of The Gwalior Light Railway are accommodated in the building.

Tomb of Muhammad Ghaus.—

The next monument of interest on the way to the Fort is the Tomb of Muhammad Ghaus, a well-known Muhammadan saint and spiritual *guru* of Akbar. It is a fine specimen of a tomb in the early Mughal style of architecture, crowned with an impressive dome and surrounded with beautiful *jali* work in stone which is a living art at Gwalior even to this day.

Tomb of Tansen.—

Close by is the Tomb of Tansen, one of the nine gems of Akbar's court and the greatest musician India has ever produced. He was a native of Gwalior and has found his last resting place near the place of his birth. There is a tamarind tree near the tomb, the leaves of which are chewed by singers in the belief that they impart a sweet voice.

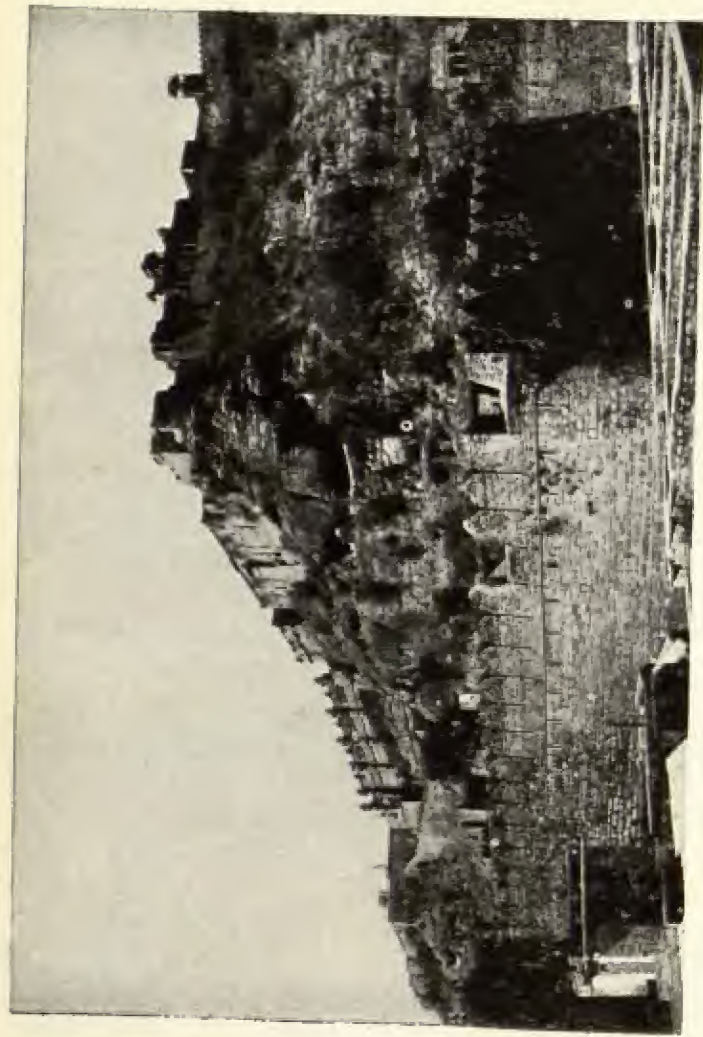
Jama Masjid.—

Jama Masjid is an imposing mosque of the late Mughal period, standing just outside the Gwalior Gate of the Fort.



Tomb of Muhammad Ghaus.





Gwalior Fort, Partial View.

The Fort.—

This Hill-Fort is by far the most pre-eminent place of interest at Gwalior. It is one of the most famous fortresses in India. Truly has a Muhammadan historian described it as a 'pearl in the necklace of the castles of the Hind.' The history of the Fort goes back to the 5th century A. D. and perhaps to still earlier times. It has witnessed the varying fortunes of the Guptas, the Huns, the Kachhawahas, the Pratiharas, the Tomaras, the Mughals, the British and the Marathas, who have left their landmarks in the various monuments still scrupulously and carefully preserved on the hill. The arts of peace rather than war are now pursued within its precincts and the ramparts that long withstood the onslaught of many a besieger now enclose the Scindia School.

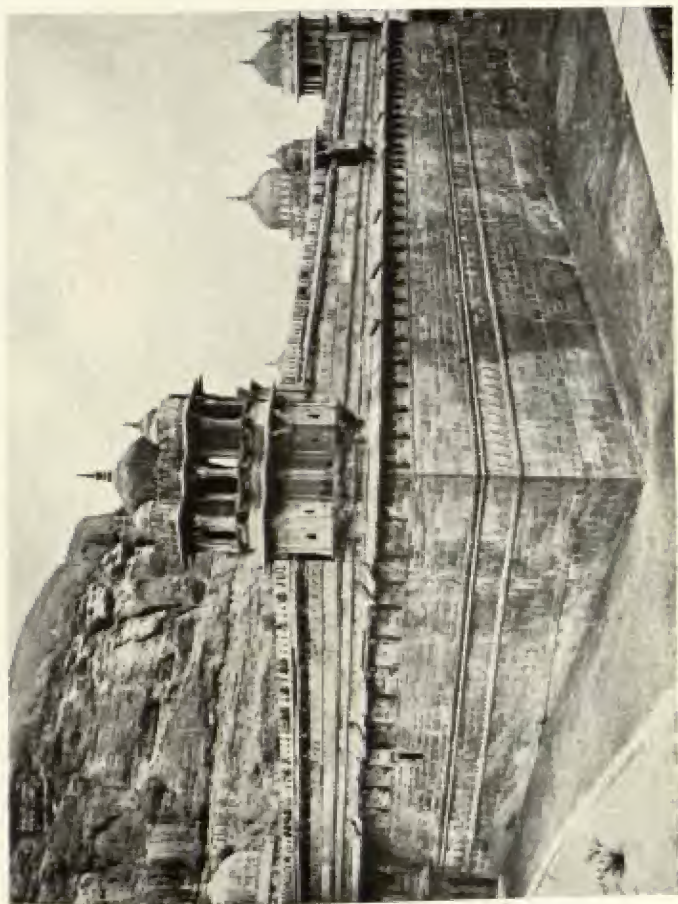
In old Sanskrit inscriptions the Fort is variously styled 'Gopachala,' 'Gopa-giri' and other allied names all meaning 'Cow-herds' Hill.'

The fortress stands on an isolated flat-topped hill about 300 feet high, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles long

north to south and 600 to 2,800 feet wide east to west. There are now two approach roads to climb the rock (although formerly there were some more) one through the Gwalior Gate on the east and the other through the Urwahi Gate on the west. The former road is very steep and closed to wheeled vehicles. The other road has a gentler gradient and is more convenient for pedestrians. Powerful cars can climb it up. Cars up to the foot of the hill and elephants for ascending and descending the rock are the usual popular conveyances used by high class visitors. Elephants can be hired from the State stables.

Gujari Mahal and the Archæological Museum.—

Entering from east, crossing the first two gates—the Gwalior Gate and the beautiful Hindola Gate and turning to the right, the visitor is face to face with the entrance of the Gujari Mahal, a handsome old palace built by Raja Mansingh about the end of the 15th century, for his favourite Queen named Mriganayana (deer-eyed) who was a Gujari



Gujari Mahal.

by caste. Hence the name *Gujari Mahal*. This building is now used for housing the *Archæological Museum* where a large collection of interesting old carvings, images, inscriptions, coins, paintings and various other antiquities dating from the 3rd century B. C. down to the 18th century A. D. are preserved and systematically arranged for inspection and study. Two booklets—*A Guide to the Archæological Museum at Gwalior* (Price As. 12) and *Gwalior Fort Album* (Price Rs. 1-8-0)—which can be purchased at the Museum will be found useful for visitors to the Museum and the Fort. Visitors who would see the Fort on elephants will find it convenient to mount only after seeing this Museum. At the northern end of the enclosure in which the *Gujari Mahal* stands is a *European Cemetery* where British soldiers who died on the Fort during the British occupation between 1858 and 1886 were buried.

Chaturbhuj Temple and the Elephant Gate.—

Half way up the ascending road to the Fort one passes by a small shrine, the

Chaturbhuj Temple, hewn out of living rock in the year 875 A. D. Further up there are several rock-cut niches sheltering Hindu and Jaina images now mostly obliterated and two reservoirs of water also excavated in the hill side and known as the ' Sarad Baodi ' and the ' Anar Baodi.' Presently the visitor enters the uppermost gate of the Fort, the Elephant Gate, so called from a life size stone figure of elephant which once stood here. The gate forms part of the eastern facade of Raja Mansingh's palace and its manly and graceful design is worthy of the noble edifice to which it belongs.

Mansingh's Palace.—

We now come to the famous palace of Raja Mansingh (1486-1516 A. D.) who is remembered especially as a great patron of architecture and the founder of the Gwalior School of Music. The edifice is the most remarkable and interesting example of a Hindu palace of an early age in India. The vast eastern face of the palace which measures 300 feet in length and about 80 feet in height



Man Mandir

is relieved at regular intervals by six round towers of a singularly pleasing design and crowned with domed cupolas. The wall is inlaid with enamelled tiles blue, green and yellow forming bands of mosaic and conventional figures of men, ducks, elephants, crocodiles, tigers and plantain trees, giving the wall an unsurpassed charm and elegance. The interior of the building consists of two open courtyards surrounded by suites of rooms roofed over with ceilings of varied designs, and possessing rich and beautiful decoration in the form of perforated screens, pendants, cornices, mouldings, geometrical and floral patterns turned into mosaic with the use of coloured enamel tiles. For this tile decoration the palace is also known as *Shis Mahal* or mirror palace. Under the courtyards are two underground storeys which, it is said, were used during the Mughal rule for keeping State prisoners.

Sas-Bahu Temples.—

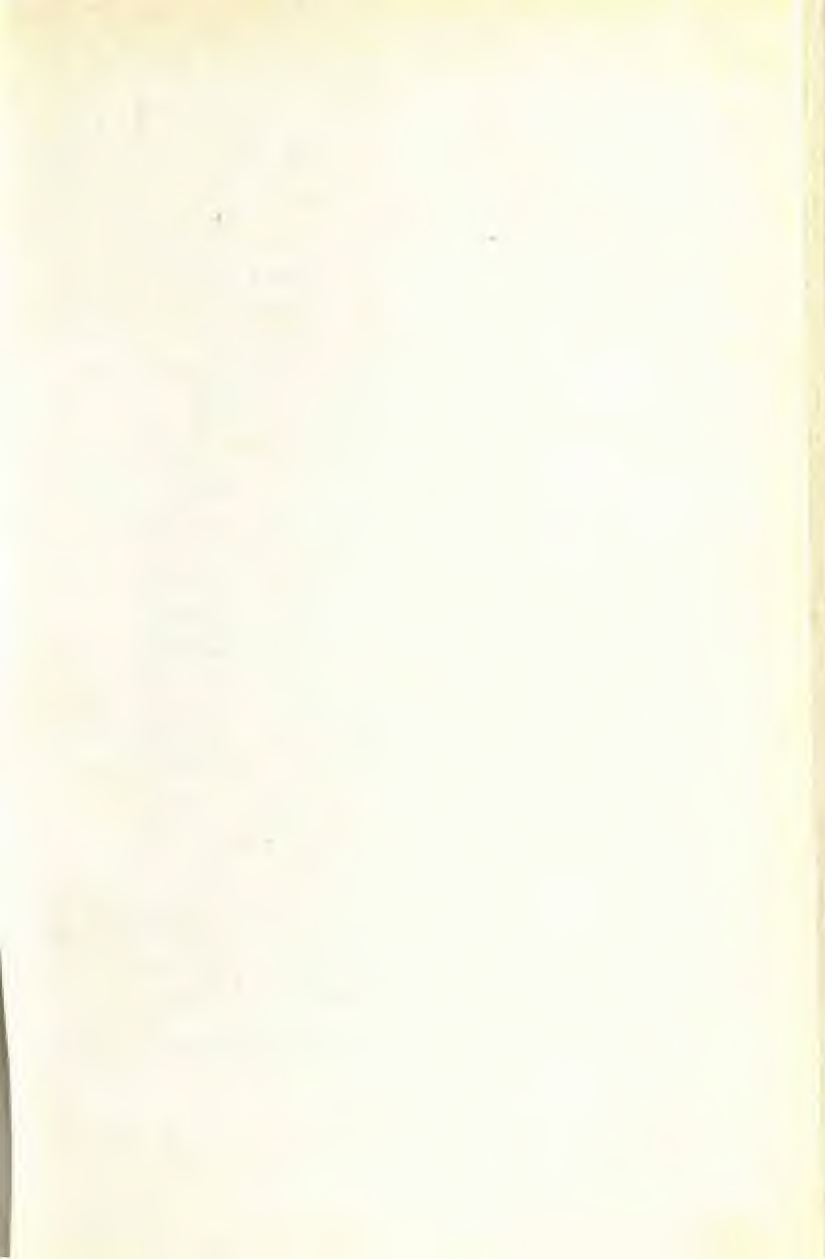
The twin temples known as *Sas-Bahu* occupy a picturesque position forming a salient

point in the eastern verge of the fort rock, nearly a quarter of a mile to the south of Mansingh's palace. The name Sas-Bahu meaning "mother-in-law and daughter-in law" is a popular name generally given to two similar objects of unequal size standing side by side. From a Sanskrit inscription on the porch of the larger temple it is known that the construction of the temple was commenced by Padmapala, a Kachhawaha Rajput Prince of Gwalior and was completed in 1093 A. D. during the reign of his brother and successor Mahipala. There is an erroneous belief that the temples belonged to the Jaina faith, but in fact they were sacred to Vishnu, one of the three gods of the Hindu Trinity. The buildings though partially ruined are still interesting as specimens of the ornate style of mediæval temple architecture in Northern India. The doorways, ceilings and huge massive pillars in the interior of the large temple with their elaborate carving decoration are particularly impressive. The open pavement near the smaller temple commands a fine view of the plains below.



Sas Bahu Temple. (Larger)







Teli-ka Mandir.

Teli-ka-Mandir.—

Another old temple known as Teli-ka-Mandir is the loftiest of all the existing buildings on the Fort, being over 100 feet in height. It is a 9th century Vishnu temple peculiar in plan and design. The form of its *sikhara* or spire is Dravidian, commonly known as 'gopuram' in Southern India, while all the decorative details are Indo-Aryan, characteristic of Northern India. It is thus an interesting example of temple architecture where both the Northern and Southern styles meet. The temple possesses some bold and vigorous arabesque work in the horizontal band of decoration on its basement.

Scindia School.—

The old barracks built during the British occupation are at present used mostly as school rooms and residential quarters for the boys and teachers of the Scindia School conducted on the lines of a Public School in England, modified to suit local conditions. For further description see page 78 below.

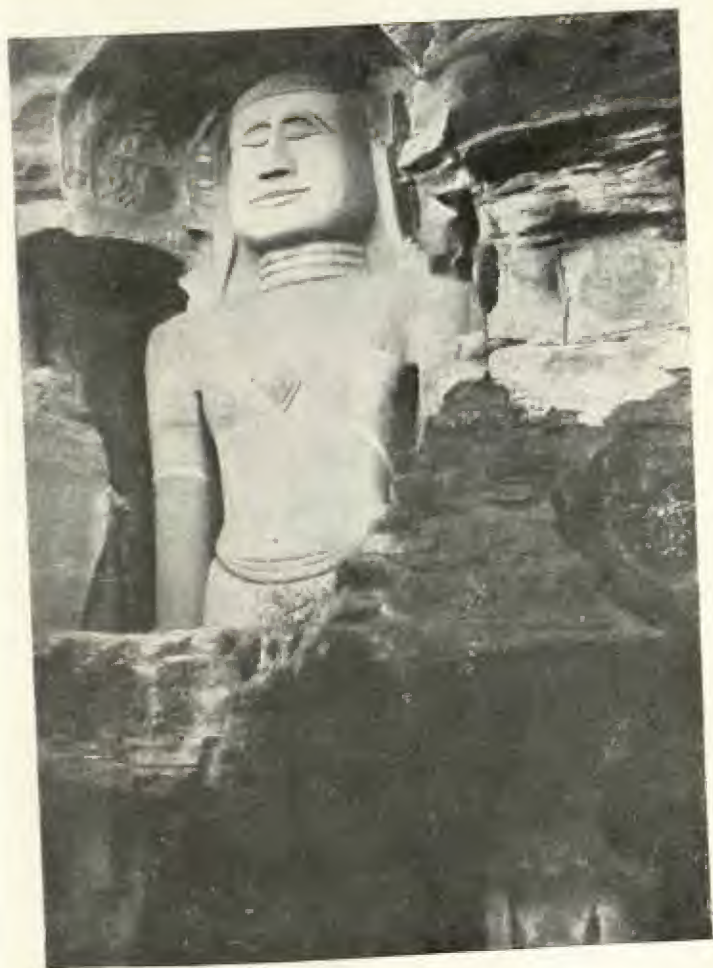
Suraj Kund.—

In the western part of the hill, on the way from Teli-ka-Mandir to the Urwahi Gate by

which the visitor is now to leave the Fort, he passes by a square tank known as Suraj Kund with the miraculous waters of which, according to a local tradition, king Surajpal, the mythical founder of the Fort, was cured of leprosy. The tank is named after a temple of Surya (sun-god) which according to an old inscription was built on its bank in the early years of the 6th century A. D. and the site of which is now marked by a modern temple to the same god.

Jaina Rock-sculptures.—

On both sides of the slope of the Urwahi road there are a number of images of Jaina Tirthamkaras, large and small, standing or seated, sheltered in small caves or niches. Such figures are carved all over the sides of the fort rock wherever a suitable place was found for excavation. The rock sculptures of Gwalior are unique in Northern India for their number as well as for their gigantic size, the largest of the sculptures, a standing image on the left of the visitor as he descends along the Urwahi road half way down the slope, be-



Jain Statue.



ing as tall as 57 feet. At the Urwahi Gate one bids good-bye to the Fort.

Kotesvar Temple.—

On the road running from Urwahi Gate to old Gwalior is situated Kotesvar temple, built by the late Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia, about the year 1881 A. D. The temple takes its name from a large Siva *linga*, which is decorated with innumerable repetitions of itself, installed in the shrine. The *linga* is said to be much older than the temple and to have come from the Gwalior Fort.

Sabda Pratap Ashram.—

Turning back and proceeding towards the Central Jail, one comes across a temple known as Shabda Pratap Ashram and its colony. The temple belongs to a modern Hindu religious sect which lays particular emphasis on Shabda-yoga. It stands in the midst of a well-kept garden.

The Central Jail.—

In the Central Jail several cottage industries such as weaving, wicker and cane work

and furniture-making are carried on, durries and carpets being a speciality.

Water Works and Power House.—

On a hill known as the Rakkhas-ka-Pahad situated about two miles to the north-east of the Fort is a large masonry tank with a capacity of 4.5 million gallons. This elevated reservoir of water, with a filtering and pumping station at Moti Jheel below, supplies filtered and chlorinated water to the whole city. Combined with the Pumping Station is the Power House which supplies electric light and power to the city.

Group II.

The King George Park.—

The King George Park was laid out by the late Maharaja Madhav Rao in a portion of his palace grounds which he set apart for the use of the public and was opened by ex-King Edward VIII when he visited Gwalior in his capacity as the Prince of Wales in February 1922.

There are good roads, green lawns and quiet retreats. The Park has a Zoo where



King George Park.



Jaivilas Palace.

African lions, Bengal tigers and other wild beasts and birds of various kinds have been kept. The special feature of the Park is that it includes within its premises a Hindu Temple, a Muhammadan Mosque, a Sikh Gurudwara and a Theosophical Lodge—all built and maintained chiefly at State cost. Here is an example of the catholicity of a Hindu prince—a lesson for all times, all creeds and for all governing powers. In the same Park, amidst attractive surroundings is a marble statue set in a marble canopy, of the present Maharaja's grand-mother—Maharani Sakhya Raja, the popular Jeeja Maharaj. Just opposite the statue is the Jalabihar Ladies' Club where besides a Library and a Reading Room there is provision for indoor and outdoor games of various descriptions and means of social intercourse and recreation exclusively for ladies.

Jaivilas Palace.—

The Jaivilas Palace, the present residence of the Ruling Family, and the Motimahall Palace now converted into the Secretariat Offices were both built during the reign of

Maharaja Jayaji Rao, the grandfather of the present Maharaja, and both were designed and constructed by the late Sir Michael Filose. The Jaivilas Palace is built in the famous Italian Palazzo style. The grand Darbar Hall, one of the finest in the world, is painted with gold leaf, hung with wonderful huge chandeliers and decorated with enormous mirrors. The way up to the Hall is on a grand crystal stair-case. To see the palace permission has to be obtained from the Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja.

Motimahal.—

Besides the Offices of the different Departments of the State, the Motimahal contains an Assembly Hall, a Council Chamber and a Secretariat Library. Some rooms are inlaid with mosaic work of coloured glass and decorated with mural paintings which represent scenes from Hindu mythology, the ' Ragas ' and ' Raginis ' and also the scenes of the ceremonial Darbars processions and *shikars* of the late Maharaja Jayaji Rao.

State Museum.—

Near the Motimahal and within the premises of the Park is the State Museum with



Mori Mahal.





Statue of Maharaja Mahadji Scindia.

its varied exhibits of Natural History such as stuffed specimens of birds, wild animals, crocodiles and butterflies, of armoury, of corals and beads, of geological specimens and of agricultural and forest products.

Elgin Club.—

To the south of the Jaivilas Palace and beyond its compound is the Elgin Club.

Statue of Mahadji Scindia.—

In front of the Elgin Club, at the junction of four roads, stands the Statue of the famous Mahadji Scindia, the most distinguished of the ancestors of the Maharaja. A bronze statue is set on a marble pedestal in the centre of a circular platform edged with a stone railing in the style of an ancient Buddhist stupa, grown with turf and decorated with beds of flower plants.

G. Y. M. Club, College and Hospital.—

Nearby are the Gwalior Young Men's Club, the Victoria College and the Jaya-Arogya Hospital. The G. Y. M. C. provides recreation and opportunities of social inter-

course to middle class people through indoor and outdoor games. (see also page 109 below). The Victoria College affiliated to the Agra University is a full Degree College with a beautiful stone building and a spacious playground. (See also page 68 below) The Jaya-Arogya Hospital is the chief hospital in the State. It has besides fully equipped Surgical, Medical and Obstetrical units, a well equipped Radiological and Electro-Therapeutic Department and an up-to-date Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory.

Gwalior Engineering Works.—

Beyond these are the Gwalior Engineering Works which are equipped with first class modern machinery worked by electricity. The works undertake railway carriage building, engine repairs, wood work of all description, and manufacture of agricultural machinery. Besides this, the foundry and silver section have earned a name for themselves. There is also a mint for the manufacture of State copper coin. (See also page 92 below).

Gwalior Pottery Works.

The Gwalior Potteries which are situated close to the Engineering Works are one of the best manufacturers of high class crockery in India. They manufacture tea sets, hospital requisities, stationery articles, flower vases, toys, wall and floor tiles, stoneware jars and drainage pipes. The articles turned out are of superior quality and evoke admiration from visitors. There is a brisk demand for them even from outside the State. (See also page 92 below).

Kampoo Kothi and Imam Bada.—

A little further west are the Kampoo Kothi and the new Imam Bada. Kampoo Kothi is an old residential palace the major portion of which is now occupied by the Normal School, the Boy Scouts' Headquarters, the Kamla Raja Girls' High School and the Vanita Udyoga Samaj, an industrial institution for helping poor women. The new Imam Bada opposite the Girls' High School was built for seating the Maharaja's Tazia during the Muharram festival. It is also

used for important public functions on other occasions.

Jinsi Building.—

The Jinsi Building which houses the upper classes of the V. C. High School, the science classes of the Victoria College, classes of Mahila Mandal (or Gwalior Women's Association), the Central Library and a Reading Room, is a massive impressive building centrally situated and hence suitable for public lectures and similar functions for which it contains a spacious hall. The premises of the Sanatan Dharma Mandal and the Arya Samaj Mandir are at a short distance from this building but in different directions.

Jayendraganj.—

The Jayendraganj Road which is the principal thoroughfare of the city is lined on one side with the buildings of the Jayaji Maratha Boarding House, the Madhav Rajput Boarding House, and hostels for the Victoria College and V. C. High School. Opposite the Maratha Boarding, is the Jeewaji Rao High School.





Jayaji Rao Memorial and Town Hall.

*Group III.***Sarafa Bazar.—**

The street leading from the Jinsi Building to the Jayaji Chowk passes through what is known as the Sarafa Bazar or money market. It is thickly lined with houses rising to several storeyes with balconies, screens, pillars and brackets carved in various graceful and fantastic designs illustrating Gwalior's living fame in the stone cutters' art. The houses are mostly inhabited by merchants, bankers, jewellers and shop keepers, the front rooms being occupied with shops of all kinds. On this road are situated the Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacy which manufactures indigenous drugs, the Kanhaiya Lal Prakash Chand Gota Factory, which manufactures gold and silver threads besides doing all kinds of embroidery works with these threads and the tall red building of Krishnaram Baldeo Bank which is a flourishing concern.

Jayaji Chowk.—

The Jayaji Chowk is the biggest square in the heart of the city of Lashkar taking its

name from a bronze statue of Maharaja Jayaji Rao which stands in the centre on a high pedestal surmounted by a pointed spire. This square is the busiest part of the city, surrounded as it is with the Town Hall and the Theatre combined, the Alijah Darbar Press, the Victoria Memorial Market, the Gorkhi or old palace, the General Post Office, and Offices of the Municipality, the *Jayaji Pratap* and the Gwalior Chamber of Commerce, the High Court and the Imperial Bank Building. All this goes to make an imposing city picture seen at its best by the electric light, in the evening.

Chhatris or Cenotaphs.—

Another object of interest at Gwalior which a visitor should make it a point to see is a group of *chhatris* or cenotaphs of the departed members of the Ruling family. There are in all 10 *chhatris*, those of Maharaja Daulat Rao, Jankoji Rao II and Jayaji Rao being the more important. The *chhatri* of Maharaja Jankoji Rao bears delicate stone carving in the old style and some good mural paintings which are now mostly obliterated. The



Chhatra of Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia.



cenotaph of Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia is the biggest and most pretentious for its architectural beauty.

The Tambat Nib Factory.—

On the Station Road, just near the Ganesh Gate of the King George Park is situated the Tambat Nib Factory. It manufactures writing pen nibs of 18 varieties of steel, copper, brass and German silver. The Tambat Brothers have themselves designed and built the whole machine plant used for this manufacture. They are also specialists in gold and silver work. (See also page 96 below).

Chhatri of the Rani of Jhansi.

On the Station Road, a little way on the west of the Park Hotel stands the modest chhatri of the famous Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi who was acknowledged even by her enemies as the most capable leader on the side of the rebels in the Mutiny of 1857-58 and who fell bravely fighting, against odds, her last battle at Gwalior. The platform marks the site where her body was cremated in a stack

of hay by a handful of devoted followers who had been still left with her.

Central Technical Institute.—

The Central Technical Institute is housed in a building near the Park Hotel, on the Station Road. The Institute has provision for instruction, both theoretical and practical, in the following courses: Mechanical Engineering, Fitting, Carpentry, Weaving, Dyeing and calico printing. (See also page 79 below).

Industrial Museum.—

The last thing to be seen in this group is the Industrial Museum where one can see, exhibited for inspection and sale, industrial products from various parts of the State *e.g.*, the leather goods and pottery articles of Gwalior, the lacquer work and toys of Sheo-pur, the gold muslins of Chanderi, specimens of stone carving and products of Jail industries.

Group IV.

Race courses and the Mela Ground.

The Race Course which stands on the Main Road connecting Lashkar and Morar is

one of the best in India. The Grand Stand and Enclosure afford excellent accommodation for visitors. Meetings used to be held here bi-annually under the Western India Turf Club rules. The Race programmes have been suspended in recent times and the premises are now used by the Gwalior Sports Association for holding All-India Cricket, hockey, football and other matches and tournaments. The Association also arranges yearly competitions in sports and games of all sorts including Indian games, during the Holi festival which attract the student world of the city. (See also page 111 below). A little further are the Mela Grounds with permanent shop buildings where a large Fair including an Agricultural Exhibition and cattle show is held annually for about three weeks in December-January.

Central Agricultural Experimental Farm and Dairy.—

Opposite the Mela Grounds are the Central Agricultural Experimental Farm, and Chemical and Botanical Laboratory, managed

by the Department of Agriculture of the State. A Dairy and Bull Breeding Farm is maintained by the Department at Maharajpura 5 miles north of Gwalior, on the Gwalior Bhind Road.

Jiyajee Rao Cotton Mills.—

The Jiyajee Rao Cotton Mills occupy a large area on the west of the G. I. P. Railway line near the Morar Station. It is a spinning and weaving Mill and manufactures cloth of all descriptions, and hosiery. The concern is owned and managed by the Birla Brothers of Calcutta. Up-to-date quarters for a large number of mill hands are built on the premises of the Mills and particular attention is paid to sanitation and to the general welfare of the employees. The Birlas are well known for their charities. They have their own hospital (both Allopathic and Ayurvedic) a maternity home, schools and gynasiums. The opening of the Mills has had a very salutary effect on reviving and repopulating the old town of Gwalior which is the nearest inhabited area.

Gwalior Leather Factory.

The Gwalior Leather Factory which also includes Tannery and Tent Manufacture, is





Chhatris of Maharaja Madhav Rao Scindia, Shivpuri,

situated on the Mall Road at Morar. The factory is equipped with up-to-date machinery driven by power. It turns out all kinds of high class leather goods such as boots, shoes, hand bags, suit cases, saddlery, harness and tents of all description. During the Great War, the Factory executed large contracts for the Government of India.

Morar Dam.—

The Morar river is bunded at about a mile to the north of Morar. On the banks of the river below the weir is a small garden. The spot is a popular resort for the evening. The view at sun-set is enjoyable.

Excursions.—

Other places which are at some distance from Gwalior but which are worth a visit, time permitting, are the Cement Factory at Banmore 12 miles north of Gwalior, the Tigra Lake, a vast expanse of water, also 12 miles from Gwalior but to the west of it, the Tekanpur Tank some 20 miles south of Gwalior, the Harsi Dam 60 miles south-west of Gwalior and last but not least Shivpuri 73 miles to the

south-west of Gwalior, situated in the midst of very picturesque and enchanting woodland scenery. The late Maharaja Madhava Rao took a fancy for the place and spared no pains nor money to make it an ideal place of resort in autumn. He constructed many artificial lakes and a net-work of roads cutting through virgin forests.

Cenotaphs of the late Maharaja Madhav Rao and his mother Sakhya Raja.—

But the largest and most splendid work of the late Maharaja at Shivpuri was the construction of the cenotaph of his dear mother to whom he was deeply devoted. It stands on the eastern bank of an old tank, Mohan Kund, and its approach lies through a fine gateway and a magnificent garden in the Mughal style specially laid out for the cenotaph. After the sad demise of the late Maharaja it was decided to erect a memorial to him worthy of his great personality. A large *chhatra* in snow white marble with pietradura decoration has been recently constructed on the other side of the Mohan Kund, though the statue is not yet installed.



Chhatra of Maharani Sakhiya Raja Scindia, Shivpuri.



Chandapatha or Sakhyasagar.—

The biggest artificial lake at Shivpuri is the Chandapatha or Sakhyasagar. It stands amidst beautiful scenery and possesses a Yacht Club with house-boats, motor-launches and sailing-boats.

Surwaya.

The old fort of Surwaya half an hour's drive to the east of Shivpuri, on the road to Jhansi, is of considerable archæological interest. It contains the remains of three Hindu temples and a monastery. The temples are covered with sumptuous sculpture both figural and decorative, while the monastery is a specimen of the massive domestic architecture of mediæval times.

CHAPTER III.

Some Institutions in Lashkar, Gwalior and Morar.

I. Educational.—

The Victoria College.—In 1888 the English section of the Janakganj School was raised to the status of a High School. In 1890 it became an Intermediate College and in 1893 it was further developed into a Degree College affiliated to the University of Allahabad, and was named as the 'Lashkar College.' Rai Bahadur Pt. Pran Nath who had been in charge of the English Education in the State was appointed as the first Principal of the College. In 1899 the Lashkar College was renamed the Victoria College, when it was shifted from the Janakganj School to the present majestic building which was opened by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India.

The last 37 years have seen striking expansion in the intellectual and social activities of this institution—a five-fold increase in the number of students which is now about 400, the introduction of co-education, and a large addition of new and modern subjects to the College curriculum. The College Union of four Societies—the Debating, the Literary, the Scientific and the Dramatic—all of which were established in July 1933 has flourished uninterruptedly from its inauguration. A special feature of the Debating Society is the Lilliputian Parliament reproducing all the features of the British Parliament and designed to teach its members the art of public speaking. There are also the Vidyarthi Sahayak Sabha for helping poor and deserving students, the College Magazine and the College Boarding House.

The College now teaches up to the B. A. and B. Sc. standards and is affiliated to the Agra University.

Principal.—Mr. H. M. Bull, M.A., (Cantab.).

The Victoria Collegiate High School.—

This is the premier High School of the State and is unique of its kind. It consists of only two classes IX and X divided into 16 sections, with a strength of nearly 500 students. Originally it was an ordinary high school having all the classes and was located in Gorkhi. But in January 1929, the school was split up into two, the lower classes up to the Middle remained in the original place and were named 'Gorkhi Middle School.' The Matric and the Pre-Matric classes were removed to the Jinsi Building under the old name of the school 'V. C. High School.' In addition to other optionals like Sanskrit, Persian, Drawing, etc., the High School specialises itself in the teaching of Science and Agriculture.

Head Master.—Dr. H. R. Divekar, M.A., D.Litt.

The Jiwaji Rao High School.—This was started as the 'Maratha School' in 1920. It caters mainly for boys whose mother tongue is Marathi. In 1934 High School classes were added and the school was renamed 'Jiwaji Rao High School.' The present strength of the



Jinsi Building.



school is 600. This school has also a weaving class attached to it.

Head Master.—Mr. R. S. Berge, B.A.

The Morar High School.—It was started in 1881 as an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School when Morar was a British Cantonment. In 1896 it was raised to the status of a High School. The number of students now is 370. A vernacular section with about 300 students is also attached to this High School.

Head Master.—Mr. P. Mukerji, B.A.

The Janakganj School.—It claims to be the first and hence the oldest educational institution in the State. It was opened in 1846 in Sardar Khasgiwale's Wada. The subjects then taught were Sanskrit Literature, Vyakarana, Nyaya, Marathi and Arithmetic. It was later removed to its present building in the time of Rao Raja Sir Dinkar Rao. In 1887 it had two sections: English and Oriental, the latter including Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi and Persian. Under Rai Bahadur Pt. Pran Nath the English section developed into a High School and then into a College.

The College was separated and was shifted to its present building in 1899. The school then became again a Sanskrit-Vernacular school. In 1926 an English section was re-opened and in 1931 the Sanskrit section was removed. The school now has the status of an Anglo-Marathi Middle School. It is one of the most important A. V. M. Schools of the State, having 634 boys in the Anglo-Vernacular section. A Vedic section is also attached to the school which has 50 boys on its roll.

Head Master.—Mr. V. R. Kunte.

The Gorkhi Middle School.—The school is held in the old palace of the Scindias known as Bada. Nearly 30 years ago a few lower classes from Janakganj School and two or three upper classes were removed to this building and formed the Victoria Collegiate High School. With the growth of numbers the Matric and the Pre-Matric classes were removed to the Jinsi Building which thus became the High School in 1929. The lower classes from VIII downwards remained in this building and are known since then, as the Gorkhi

Middle School. This is the biggest A. V. M. School in the State with 1,000 students on its roll, including primary classes.

Head Master.—Mr. K. B. L. Vajpayee, M.A.

The Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Gwalior City.—It has 303 boys on its roll.

Head Master.—Mr. G. M. Purohit.

The Anglo-Urdu Middle School, Huzurat Paiga.—250 students on its roll.

Head Master.—Mr. Ikhlāq Husain.

The Jiyajee Rao Cotton Mills School, Gwalior City.—The Jiyajee Rao Cotton Mills maintain an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School for boys, and a Girls' School up to the VI standard. The Boys' School was started seven years ago. There are 200 boys on the roll. Science and Drawing are taught. Games, drill and scouting are provided. The school has a good library and reading room which are open to the public in the evening. Harijan boys mix on an equal footing with the caste ones. The Girls' School has 125

students on its roll. There are also two night schools and a Stree Pathashala for adults.

Head Master.—Mr. P. D. Gupta.

Head Mistress.—Mrs. Hansmukhi Devi.

The Chitragupta Night School.—It is established in 1925 by a few enthusiastic Kayastha young men, with the aim of spreading literacy among labouring classes, coaching those who cannot afford private tuition and providing technical training to meet the problem of unemployment. It is financed by public subscriptions and a grant-in-aid received from the Education Department. It is managed by an elected committee. The school has primary classes, coaching classes up to the VIII standard and a tailoring class.

Manager.—Mr. J. P. Srivastava.

The Kamla Raja Girls' High School.—The school is named after the late Princess Kamla Raja Sahiba. It was purely a vernacular school till 1930. But with the growing demand for girls' education it became

a full fledged High School in 1933. Domestic Science, Sanskrit, Music and Drawing are taught among other subjects. Attention is paid to physical training also. Debates, a hand written magazine, library, reading room and sewing are other side activities in which students take keen interest.

Head Mistress.—Mrs. Malatibai Shekdar, M.A.

The Mission School for Girls.—It has been in existence for the last 16 years. Hindi is the medium of instruction, but great stress is laid upon English. It is now a High School receiving a grant-in-aid from the State and has an attendance of nearly 100 students.

Head Mistress.—Miss S. Meshacts, B.A.

The Maharani's Girls' School.—It is opened in 1898 by His Highness the late Maharaja Madhava Rao Scindia and named after the late Maharani Sahiba who took a keen interest in girls' education. When in 1901 a separate section for the management of girls' school in the State was created in the Education Department, the management of

the school was taken over by it. In 1905 the school was raised to the Middle standard. Two special classes one for the training of lady teachers and the other for teaching widows were opened in 1905. These proved to be the precursors of the Sevasadan.

An experiment is being tried to prepare students for the Admission Examination of the Benares Hindu University and it is expected that the school will soon become a regular High School.

Head Mistress.—Miss G. Ketkar, P.A.
(Indian Women's University).

The Sardars' Daughters' School.—This was founded in 1902 under the patronage of the late Jija Maharaja for the special and specific purpose of giving training to the daughters of the Sardars and high officials of the State to fit them for their special walks of life. The institution is under the direct control and guidance of Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba Scindia.

Lady Superintendent.—Mrs. S. Talpade,
B.A.

The Normal School.—It was started in 1912 in Kampoo Kothi with a three years training course. Besides the usual subjects Agriculture and Manual Training were compulsory. In 1934 the Normal class was closed for two years, and a secondary training class for English knowing masters was started, a museum was opened and the library overhauled. In 1935 the secondary training class was re-organised and suitable changes were made in the curriculum and the staff. A practising school is attached to the institution.

Principal.—Mr. B. L. Vajpayee Bhimpure, M.A., LL.B., Vidyabhushan.

The Adhyapika Shikshana Shala.—A large building in the Chawdi Bazar houses both the School and the Boarding House. The Sevasadan was converted in 1931 into a training school for women teachers and was renamed 'Adhyapika Shikshana Shala.'

The qualification for admission is the State Prathamik Examination. The course of training in this school includes Domestic Science and Teaching and covers two years. Those who are already teachers get two years'

leave with full pay to qualify themselves as trained teachers in this institution. Other students receive scholarships. Since its inception trained female teachers have gone out in sufficient numbers to further the growth of girls' education in the State.

Head Mistress.—Lajwanti Gupta, B.A.

The Scindia School.—Now splendidly situated in the Gwalior Fort, it was founded in 1898 as the 'Sardars' School' by His Highness the late Maharaja Madhava Rao Scindia for the education of the sons of Sardars and Jagirdars. In 1933 the Council of Regency sanctioned its complete reorganisation as a Public School and it was renamed the 'Scindia School.' It has been richly endowed and is equipped with workshops, museums and laboratories for instruction in handwork, carpentry and nature study and art. It has its own open air theatre and properly equipped auditorium for cinema, radio and dramatic performances. It is a residential school with accommodation for 200 boarders from the primary stage up to the Matriculation and



Scindia School.



Cambridge School Certificate. It also prepares pupils for Army Entrance and for the Dufferin.

Principal.—Mr. F. G. Pearce, B.A. (Hons.), London.

The Central Technical Institute.—It is maintained by the Education Department with a view to provide training facilities in industrial and technical subjects. To bring the training within the reach of students of ordinary means, fees and other charges are fixed on a very low scale. The following courses are provided :—

Mechanical Engineering, Fitting, Carpentry, Weaving, Technology, Manual Weaving, Dyeing and Printing, covering a period of two to three years.

Principal.—Mr. V. L. Mane, L.M.T., M.E.A., M.M.E. (Bombay).

The Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya.—The teaching of Sanskrit lore at Lashkar is said to date back to the founding of the city. At one time this school formed part of the Janakganj School and later of the Victoria College. Since

1931 it has been made a separate institution and is housed in a building of its own in Huzurat Paiga, with a boarding house attached to it. Veda, Vyakarana, Nyaya, Jyotish, Dharmashastra, Sahitya, Sankhya, Yoga, Mimansa, Vedanta and Puranas are the subjects taught. Students are prepared for the examinations of Government Sanskrit College, Benares, and Sanskrit Association, Calcutta. Students are given physical training in the Indian Style—Surya Namaskar, Yogasan, Malkhamb, wrestling, etc.

Principal.—Pandit Sadashiv Shastri Musalgaonkar.

The Ayurveda Vidyalaya.—Was established in 1916 by the Education Department with the object of encouraging the study and the practice of indigenous medicines. The teaching is imparted in both Sanskrit and Hindi. The course covers 4 years and includes physiology and hygiene as in the Allopathic system.

Principal.—Rajavaidya Rameshwar Shastri, Ayurvedacharya.

The Valmiki Ayurvedic Vidyalaya.—A private enterprise was started in 1935, to promote teaching of the ancient Ayurvedic Science and Medicine by lectures, demonstration and by postal tuton. It is affiliated to All-India Ayurveda Mahamandal and Vidyapith.

Principal.—Vaidraj Pt. G. N. Okhde.

Madhav Sangit Vidyalaya.—This institution was started in 1918 by His late Highness Maharaja Madhava Rao Scindia in order to revive and promote the dying art of music and was placed under the direct supervision of the late Professor V. N. Bhatkhande, the renowned exponent of Indian Music. Since then, it has turned out many graduates some of whom are working as professors of music in Lucknow, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Agra, and other important cities.

The courses consist of vocal music, harmonium, *tabla*, *sitar* and *pakhwaz*. No fees are charged. Instruction is given on scientific lines. The full course covers six years. Classes are held daily from 5 to 8 P.M. in the Gorkhi.

Principal.—Pt. Rajabhaiya Poonchhwale.

The Shankar Gandharva Vidyalaya.—Pandit Krishna Rao Pandit started this institution in 1914 in memory of his father and 'guru' the famous singer Shankar Rao Pandit, for preserving and propagating the hereditary classical music. About 60 students are receiving training in the institute at present. The course covers four years. Vocal as well as instrumental music is taught. Poor and promising pupils are taught free. Classes are held both morning and evening.

Principal.—Pt. Krishna Rao Pandit.

The Gwalior State Boy Scouts' Association.—The scout movement was started by the Education Department in 1925. A committee of 25 members guides the policy of the movement, equal stress being laid on its educational and social service aspects. Although school and college students form the bulk of the movement, purely non-students rover scout crews are not lacking. Besides rendering local service the Gwalior scouts work shoulder to shoulder with their brothers from other places

in fairs and on other similar occasions. They also join scout rallies and jamborees. The strength of the movement is about 3,200.

Organising Commissioner.—Mr. Radha Raman Dube, M.Sc.

The Gwalior State Teachers' Association.—The Association is the outcome of a resolution passed at the second Gwalior State Teachers' Conference held at Lashkar in November 1928. It began to function from November 1929. It is an elected body duly affiliated to the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations. The objects are : (1) to try to remove the defects of the system of Education so that better citizens be produced and (2) to try to better the qualifications and status of the teaching staff. Annual sessions are held at different educational centres in the State.

Honorary Secretary.—Mr. N. V. Vaidya, B.A., L.T.

League of Parents and Teachers, India.

The objects of the League are :—

1. To bring about the abolition of corporal punishment both at home and in schools.

2. To spread among parents and teachers a knowledge of the latest ideas in educational science which affect the training of children.

The League was started in Bombay in the year 1915. It has brought out so far a set of 14 pamphlets and a hand book on 'Child Training.'

Membership is open to all who sympathise with the objects of the League and it is understood that whoever joins will personally refrain from inflicting corporal punishment on children at the home and in the school.

Secretary.—Professor R. K. Kulkarni, M.A., LL.B.

The Collegians.—The Association was established in 1922. It arranges lectures, debates, educational weeks, etc., with the help of distinguished men of letters in and outside the Gwalior State. Its membership is open to the past and present staff of the Victoria College, past students of the Victoria College and such other persons as are in sympathy with its aim which is "intellectual, spiritual, social,

physical and economic betterment of the Collegians." Annual subscription is Re. 1.

President.—Justice G. K. Shinde, Bar-at-Law.

Kanya Dharma Vardhini Sabha.—Was established in 1899 for the spread of education among women. It is working under the patronage of the State. It was a pioneer in starting girls' schools in different parts of the Lashkar city, which were eventually handed over to the Education Department. It has been working all along for the achievement of its aims, and has branches at 11 other places in the State. It has recently opened a boarding house for girls attached to the Kamla Raja Girls' High School. A Reading Hall and Library exclusively for the use of women is under contemplation. It depends for its finances on public donations.

Honorary Secretary.—Professor Badri Narayan, M.A., LL.B.

II. Libraries.—

* *The Central Library and Free Reading Room*.—This was established in 1927 by the

Education Department with the object of creating and cultivating a taste for reading among the general public and of bringing within their reach useful books, newspapers and periodicals. Membership of the library is open to persons depositing Rs. 10 and paying Re. 1 as admission fee. There is in the library a good and growing collection of books on all subjects in English, Hindi, Urdu and Marathi languages. Quite a large number of people use the reading room daily, which is open for three hours in the morning and three hours in the afternoon. There is a separate reading room exclusively for ladies.

Honoray Secretary.—Mr. B. R. Bokil, M.A.

The Secretariat Library.—This is meant for the use of State Officers at Headquarters and is situated in Motimahall.

The Madhava Free Reading Room.—This is situated in the centre of the city and has also a good collection of books which are issued to subscribers.

Other Libraries.—Victoria College possesses a library of reference books for the use of the staff and students.

There is a fairly large collection of old manuscripts in the Gorkhi, belonging to His Highness the Maharaja. Most of the Literary Institutions have their own small libraries which are mentioned under their respective descriptions.

III. Literary Societies.—

Hindi Sahitya Sabha.—Was established in 1902, it is an important literary association. Its object is to develop the Hindi language and to promote love of the Hindi literature. The Sabha maintains a free reading room and a circulating library which has about 2,500 books. The Sabha has received patronage from the Darbar and is helped in its work by the Education Department and the City Municipality. It arranges lectures of learned persons, poets' conferences and debates. Four literary conferences have been held so far by the Sabha. In 1932 the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan was held in Lashkar under its auspices.

President.—Dr. H. R. Divekar, M.A., D.Litt.

Secretary.—Mr. Ram Kishore Sharma,
B.A.

Matribhumi Karyalaya.—In 1930 a few enthusiastic young men set out to do some service to their mother-tongue Marathi and founded this Karyalaya. They started a hand written monthly magazine, and a small library of choice books. The Karyalaya held the first session of the Central India Manuscript Magazines Conference in 1933 and conducted successfully the second session of the Gwalior State Marathi Sahitya Sammelan in 1935. Its library contains more than a thousand books and some old and important historical papers.

Honorary Secretary.—B. N. Mundi.

Shri Madhava Marathi Wangmaya Mandal.—Was established in 1927 for the preservation and advancement of the Marathi language. Soon after its coming into being, the 13th session of All-India Maharashtra Sahitya Sammelan was held under its auspices in 1928. The inception of the Society as well as the success of the Sammelan were due

chiefly to the untiring efforts of Sardar C. S. Angre. This Society is now affiliated to the 'Maharashtra Samaj' which was virtually founded in 1933 under the presidentship of Sardar Maloji Rao Shitole but was formally constituted in 1935. The Samaj held an Arts and Crafts Exhibition on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty late King-Emperor George V.

President.—Justice G. K. Shinde, Bar-at-Law.

Secretary.—Mr. P. R. Tare, M.A., LL.B.

The Bazme Urdu.—Is devoted to the service of Urdu literature. It holds learned debates on diverse topics and poetic recitations in Urdu.

IV. Newspapers and Periodicals.—

The Jayaji Pratap.—The official organ of the Gwalior State, is the only newspaper published in the State. It is an Anglo-Hindi Weekly seeking to combine the requirements of a News Daily with a literary Monthly. In addition to the weekly issue a profusely

illustrated special number is issued every year on the auspicious occasion of the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia. The paper is being published since 1905. The annual subscription is Rs. 3.

Editor.—Mr. Yudhishtir Bhargav M. Sc.

The Gwalior Medical Journal.—Is published biannually by the Gwalior Medical Association. It contains articles of interest to the medical profession and has been highly spoken of by well-known authorities.

Editor.—Dr. Bhagwat Sahai, M.D.

The Arogya Mitra.—This Hindi Monthly seeks to spread the knowledge of health and hygiene. Educational and Municipal institutions in and outside the State have extended their patronage to it. A special number is issued every year. The Journal is passing through the fourth year of its life. The annual subscription is Rs. 2/- only.

Editor.—Dr. M. D. Pustake.

The Shikshak.—Is the official organ of the Gwalior State Teachers' Association. It was started in 1932 and since January 1936 it

is published quarterly. It gives publicity to the educational activities of the State and also publishes other articles of educational interest in English, Hindi, Marathi and Urdu. The annual subscription is Re. 1/-.

Editor.—Mr. N. V. Vaidya, B.A., L.T.

The Kalpavriksha.—Is a Hindi Monthly published from Ujjain. It deals with philosophical and spiritual subjects and practices. The annual subscription is Rs. 2-8-0.

Editor.—Mr. Durga Shankar Nagar.

The Risale Quanuni.—Is published every month from Gwalior in Hindi. It functions as a Law Reporter. Circulars, acts, amendments, departmental orders, etc., of interest to the legal profession, are published. The annual subscription is Rs. 4-8-0.

Editor.—Munshi Badri Prasad, Vakil, High Court.

The Gwalior Government Gazette.—Is published every week by Authority in the Alijah Darbar Press. Annual subscription Rs. 8.

V. Industrial and Commercial.—

Amongst the large scale industrial concerns financed by the State mention may be made of the Potteries, the Engineering Works, the Leather Factory and the Cement Factory.

The Gwalior Potteries.—Is one of the best manufacturers of high class crockery in India. Goods manufactured by them have evoked the admiration of visitors and have been awarded gold medals at various All-India Exhibitions.

The works were started in 1915 by the order of His late Highness and were registered as a limited company in 1920. Their manufactured goods which find an All-India Market include tea and coffee sets, hospital requisites, stationery articles, tiles, flower vases, toys, stoneware jars and drainage pipes, etc. There is a branch at Delhi for the manufacture of fire-bricks and stoneware.

Manager.—Mr. D. C. Mazumdar.

The Gwalior Engineering Works.—Equipped with up-to-date electric machinery the Gwalior Engineering Works undertake manufacture and repair of machinery, rail-

way carriage work, overhauling of engines, repair of motor cars and body building, manufacture of nuts and bolts, etc. Besides this, the foundry and the silver section have earned a name for themselves. Fine silverware such as presentation articles, caskets, medals is in great demand. There is also a mint for the manufacture of State copper coins.

Manager.—Mr. O. C. Pradhan.

The Gwalior Leather Factory.—Originally founded in 1898 the Leather Factory was re-organised with its sister concern the Tannery in 1907 and 1908. During the Great War the factory executed large contracts of supplies to the Government of India, from which it made enormous profits. It manufactures tents, saddlery, footwear and leather goods of all description. Its products are well known for their durability and good finish.

Manager.—Syed Imdad Ali.

The Gwalior Cement Factory, Limited.—The factory was founded by His late Highness and started manufacture of cement in 1923. It is situated at Banmore

on the G. I. P. Railway Main Line about 11 miles from Gwalior. The "Sun Brand" cement manufactured by it is in great demand and is up to the revised 1931 British standard specifications. The factory is equipped with the best modern machinery, the whole process of manufacture being continuous. The machinery is driven by electricity generated at the works. Vast deposits of natural cement rock are owned by the concern.

About 350 men are employed by the Cement Factory.

Manager.—Mr. D. K. Mehta.

The Jail Industries.—The Jail Industries are primarily meant to provide industrial training to the prisoners so as to enable them to earn an honest living on their release. The industries include weaving of different kinds of cloth and tapes, coir matting, chick making, cane work, furniture making, and also printing work.

The Jiyajee Rao Cotton Mills.—Occupy large premises near the Morar station of the G. I. P. Railway. The authorised capital is

Rs. 35 lakhs and the well known Birla Brothers are the Managing Agents. It manufactures cloth of all description as also hosiery. A special feature of this concern is the activities for the general welfare of the labourers, including quarters, a hospital, a maternity home, schools, gymnasiums and recreations.

In passing it might be mentioned that the Birlas propose to start shortly an oil mill at Gwalior with a capital of Rs. 5 lacs, and other industrialists also contemplate starting a match factory.

The Central India Tobacco Company, Limited.—It was started in 1919 under the inspiration of His late Highness. Since then it has undergone several changes of ownership and designation. At present it is a Public Liability Company.

The plant is capable of manufacturing a million cigarettes per day. The company has its own tobacco farm where all varieties of tobacco can be grown. No less than 10 brands of cigarettes are being manufactured.

• Manager.—Mr. O. C. Pradhan.

The Tambat Nib Factory.—Established at Kurla in 1907, the factory was shifted to Gwalior in 1911. It manufactures writing pen nibs of 18 varieties and hair and drawing pins. The machine plant (of nibs and pins manufacture) is designed and built by Tambat Brothers themselves at their own works. Besides these, Tambat Brothers undertake gold, silver and copper work, electroplating, automobile repair and erection of machinery and boilers of every description. Tambat Brothers have been awarded "special appointment warrant" by His Highness the Maharaja Scindia.

Kanhaiya Lal Prakash Chand Gota Factory.—Established in 1913, it produces variety of gold and silver borders, laces, *salma*, *sitara*, etc. Fine thread is drawn and about 65 artisans are employed. The factory is supposed to be the largest of its kind in Central India and the products have earned a reputation for themselves.

There is another Gota Factory owned by Girdhar Das Govind Das.

Printing Presses.—The Alijah Darbar Electric Press at Gwalior is the largest Press in Central India. It has recently been equipped with up-to-date composing and printing machinery including the Lino and the Mono type machines. A foundry casts English and Hindi type. Artistic binding, die-stamping and litho printing are also done in this Press.

Manager.—Mr. Y. T. Mangaonkar.

Other printing presses in Lashkar are the Shamsi Press, Desai's Art Printing Press and Shri Krishna Press.

The Imperial Bank of India.—A branch office opened in 1923 is conveniently situated adjacent to the business centre of Gwalior.

Agent.—Mr. V. E. Stowell.

The Krishnaram Baldeo Bank.—Is purely a local concern of which Gwalior can justly be proud. Originally a Loan Company, it took the shape of a regular bank in 1916 with a capital of Rs. 5 lacs. Since then it has built up a banking system which has earned for itself a State-wide popularity and phenomenal

prosperity. It works on modern banking lines as well as shroffee system.

Manager.—Mr. J. N. Broacha.

Gwalior Chamber of Commerce.—The Chamber of Commerce since its inception in 1910 has taken an active interest in all matters concerning commerce and industry in the State. It is now extending its attention to wider question of all-India importance.

The Chamber has the privilege of sending a representative to various public bodies in the State including the Majlis-i-Am. It has had the honour of having its representative sent to the Industrial Labour Conference at Geneva in 1930. One of its representatives is on the Executive Committee of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and the other on the Tobacco Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

VI. Social and Religious.—

Maharashtra Kshatriya Hitchintaka Sabha.—Was established at the instance of His Highness the late Maharaja Madhava Rao

Scindia in 1906 with the object of spreading education and eradicating social evils from the Marathas. The Sabha has received a princely endowment from His late Highness and liberal donations from other sympathisers. Its financial position is sound. The Sabha maintains Shri Jayaji Maratha Boarding House at Lashkar which was opened in November 1915 and has an accommodation for 160 boarders who include boys from the primary to college classes. Scholarships are awarded to promising students. A branch is also run at Ujjain.

General Secretary.—Justice G. K. Shinde, Bar-at-Law.

Maharashtra Samaj.—Is an organisation which includes all Marathi speaking people at Gwalior and works for their general welfare.

President.—Justice G. K. Shinde, Bar-at-Law.

Secretary.—Mr. P. R. Tare, M.A., LL.B.

• *Maharashtra Brahman Sabha*.—Established in 1916 aims at the uplift of the com-

munity by mutual help and co-operation, settlement of private disputes, improving social conditions and fostering a relation of brotherhood with other communities. A ' Shikshan Sahayak Mandal ' which conducts coaching classes, and Surya Namaskar Mandal are doing useful work under the auspices of the Sabha. Discourses are delivered on Sundays.

President.—Rao Bahadur L. B. Mulye, B.A.

Rajput Hitakarini Sabha.—Founded in the same year as the Maharashtra Kshatriya Hitchintak Sabha, with His late Highness Maharaja Madhava Rao Scindia as the first President, it aims at the spread of education and general welfare of the Rajputs, who numerically form a fair percentage of the population of the Gwalior State. The Sabha has to its credit a sumptuous fund and gets an annual grant from the State and also regular annual subscriptions from Rajput Jagirdars and Zamindars. The Sabha opened in January 1923 Sri Madhav Rajput Boarding

House at Lashkar. The number of boarders has now gone above 70. Scholarships are given to poor and deserving students. The Sabha also maintains a Rajput Boarding House at Ujjain and another at Chanderi.

The Mahila Mandal, Gwalior.—Was established in the year 1930 with the object of promoting the cause of women and children. It is a branch of the All-India Women's Conference and its aims and objects, except for a few minor changes, are those of the All-India body. But the Mandal is a non-political institution, its sphere of work being in the social and the educational field. The members at present exceed 60. Weekly meetings are held at various centres in the city. A sewing and fancy work class run by the Mandal is held every alternate day. No fees are charged. The Mandal has organised 5 annual conferences so far and has passed several important and far reaching resolutions.

Secretary.—Mrs. Chandrakala Sahai.

• *The Scindia Seva Sangh, Lashkar.*—Was established in 1925 by some enthusiastic

young men with the object of doing social service. It has rendered help at several Fairs. It maintains a free reading room, a library and a night school.

President.—Dr. M. D. Pustake.

The Ramdas Tarun Sangh, Lakshmi-ganj.—This body was formed in November 1930 with the object of promoting (1) physical development, (2) spirit of social service and (3) economic uplift of its members. The Sangh runs the Samarth Vyayamshala which provides training in eastern and western modes of exercise. The members are always willing to do any kind of social service.

Secretaries.—Mr. G. R. Bhide, B.Sc., and Mr. R. V. Vaidya, M.A., B.T.

The Vanita Udyoga Samaj, Kampoo.—Started in 1929, originally as a co-operative venture, it is run from 1932 as a charitable institution helped by public donations and subscriptions. The objects are (1) to teach poor and helpless women handicrafts such as tailoring in order to enable them to earn a living, (2) to provide work for those trained by the

Samaj and (3) to reduce illiteracy among women by teaching them the three ' R 's.

The Samaj receives monthly help from the Education Department, J. C. Mills and the Kanya Dharma Vardhini Sabha. The average number of daily workers who live on the wages of their work is 22.

Honorary Secretary.—Mrs. M. L. Syal.

Harijan Sevak Sangh, Gwalior.—Was started in 1932 with the financial help of Seth Ramkumarji Birla. Its activity is threefold : education, welfare and propaganda. There are in all 27 Harijan schools run or aided by the Sangh where about 2,000 children of Harijans are receiving education. Scholarships are freely given to Harijan boys. Three Harijans are engaged as workers in the Sangh. During the last Simhast Fair at Ujjain and at other fairs in the State the Sangh carried on propaganda. Some of the Municipalities have been persuaded to help the education of Harijan boys. Their attention is also being drawn to provide them with better houses and drinking water facilities.

President.—Mr. D. P. Mendeliya.

Secretary.—Mr. K. V. Datey.

The Sanatan Dharma Mandal.—Occupies spacious premises. It claims to represent all the Sanatanists of the State. Its aim is to protect and uphold the honour of the Hindus and to look after their religious, physical, social, educational or literary development. Any Hindu who recognises the *Varnashrama* system according to Sanatan Dharma can be a member. The institution runs a gymnasium, a library, a primary school and a club. Disposal of unclaimed dead bodies of the Hindus is undertaken. The Seva Samiti of the Mandal renders social services at fairs and important public functions.

Secretary.—Mr. B. N. Bharadwaj.

The Arya Samaj.—Established in 1871, it represents the progressive and reformed element in the Hindu society and has for its main ideal the revival of pure Vedic culture. There are about 50 Arya Samajas in the State of which 2 are at Lashkar, one at Gwalior and

one at Morar. The total number of members and registered sympathisers of these four institutions exceeds 500. They run four upper primary schools, three gymnasiums, three free reading rooms, two night schools for the labouring classes and one Anathashrama or rescue home for widows and orphans at Morar. The Samajas at Lashkar and Gwalior have each under them a child marriage preventive committee.

President.—Mr. S. S. Gaur, B.A., LL.B.

Secretary.—Mr. Babu Lal Gupta, M.Sc.

Shabda Pratap Ashram.—It claims to be an institution for teaching the rationale of the theory of Shabda Yoga and for imparting practical training in its devotional meditation. To achieve this object the spiritual head of devotees thought it necessary to found a colony away from the bustle of the town and yet not very far from it. Here the followers of this faith live together in spiritual atmosphere. A beautiful temple with the Samadhi of the Satguru has been constructed. Five times during the day and the night *satsang* meetings are held in a spacious hall.

Secretary.—Mr. Anand Swaroop Verma.

Theosophical Society's Lodge.—Has owed its existence and expansion to theosophists like the late Rao Bahadur Syam Sundar Lal, C.I.E., a well known administrator in Rajputana, the late Rai Bahadur Pt. Pran Nath, Sabha Bhushan, the veteran pioneer educationist and inaugurator of women's education in Gwalior, and others.

Its good work and possibilities so charmed the late Maharaja Madhav Rao Scindia that he gave it a very beautiful site in the Park in 1919 and endowed it later with an annual grant from the Auquaf Department for upkeep. The fine premises breathe an atmosphere of harmony and beauty. The Lodge is an unsectarian body of seekers after truth, promoting brotherhood and striving to serve humanity.

It holds regular meetings for members and arranges public lectures for the discussion of various problems that humanity has to face. It possesses a good library of theosophical books.

President.—Mr. K. L. Razdan, M.A.

Secretary.—Mr. M. M. Razdan.

The Anjuman Islam, Ahle Islam.—Is the premier organisation functioning for the benefit of the Muslim community. It has the privilege of sending a representative to the Majlis-i-Am. It was established in 1902 with the following objects (1) to preserve and look after Muslim places of worship, (2) to watch the interest of the community, (3) to carry on propaganda for mutual co-operation, spread of education, etc. It endeavours to eradicate social evils from the Muslim community and runs a primary Urdu school under its supervision, with special attention to religious teaching.

The Sikh Gurudwara.—Is situated at the entrance of King George Park. The pretty building was built at a cost of Rs. 28,000 out of which Rs. 11,000 were contributed by His late Highness. The State since then contributes Rs. 250 p.m. for its maintenance. A local Sikh committee manages it. A guest house with free boarding is attached where

guests can stay for three days. The Gurudwara administers the spiritual need of the Sikh community and arranges celebration of important Sikh festivals and anniversaries.

President.—Baba Lal Singh.

Secretary.—S. Kapur Singh Dodi.

The Gwalior State Jain Association.—Was established in 1932. Since then it has been doing useful work in the Digambar Jain community. It looks after the social and religious uplift of the Jains in the State. It celebrates every year the birthday of Lord Mahavir. Lectures of prominent Jain scholars are arranged and tracts are occasionally distributed. The Association is trying to purge the Jain community of a number of social evils. A small Jain Boarding House for school and college students is also contemplated.

Secretary.—Mr. Mohan Lal Jaiswal.

The Gwalior Medical Association.—Was founded in the year 1922, and now has five branches in the districts. Its object is the diffusion of medical knowledge by means of

the reading of papers on technical subjects, lectures, and demonstration of interesting clinical cases and mutual discussion. The Association maintains a small library, publishes its own journal and circulates other medical periodicals among its members.

Secretary.—Dr. Bhagwat Sahai, M.D.

VII. Sports and Recreation.

The Elgin Club.—Was founded in 1898 by His late Highness Maharaja Madhava Rao Scindia for the benefit of Sardars, Jagirdars, high Officials of State and other persons of note. It is one of the best equipped clubs in India. Housed in a palatial building, surrounded by a well laid out garden and spacious lawns, it provides every facility for recreation and social intercourse. A swimming bath, tennis and badminton courts, a billiard room, etc., are attached to the club. The Sakhya Sagar Madhava Club at Shivpuri is a branch of the Elgin Club. The members number 129. The monthly subscription is Rs. 9 p.m. with Rs. 54 as the entrance fee.

The Gwalior Young Mens' Club.—The Gwalior Young Men's Club was founded in

1914 by a few enthusiasts. From a modest beginning it has developed into a popular centre of sporting activity and social life for the middle class people. It has received generous help from the Darbar, Sardars and other public spirited individuals. It is now housed in its own building on the Procession Road and has three tennis courts and a play ground. The members number about 125.

The Jal Bihar Ladies' Club.—Is a social club exclusively for ladies of all classes to meet and become acquainted with one another. The club has the unique distinction of having been opened by the ex-King Edward VIII, when he visited Gwalior as Prince of Wales in 1922. The club has a reading room, a library, facilities for indoor games and music, lawns for badminton, tennis, croquet, volley ball and a miniature golf course. The club is open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. The entrance fee is Rs. 10 and monthly fee Rs. 2. Life members pay Rs. 200. There are honorary members also but they are not allowed to vote.

The Alijah Club, Morar.—Has a distinguished membership and provides facilities for indoor and outdoor games and recreations.





Statue of Maharani Sakhya Raja Scindia. *

The Gwalior Sports Association.—Was established in 1932 and receives generous help from the State. It conducts an All-India Hockey Tournament and various other local tournaments and competitions. A special feature is the olympic games arranged during the Holi festival when athletes from all over the State compete. The Sports Association is doing much to encourage sporting activities in Gwalior and to create a healthy interest in them.

VIII. Humanitarian.

The Jija Maharaj Balarakshak Sabha.—Named after the saintly grandmother of the present Ruler of Gwalior, the Sabha is doing excellent welfare work under the supervision and control of the Medical Department. It was established in 1924 and since then it has opened maternity homes and welfare centres at various places in the State and done extensive propaganda by organising Health Exhibitions and Baby Weeks.

The Madhava Orphanage.—This institution with a branch in Ujjain, was established for the maintenance and education of orphans

(both boys and girls) in commemoration of the miraculous escape of His Highness the late Maharaja Madhava Rao Scindia in a train accident on 26th October, 1907. His Highness the Maharaja gave a handsome donation and the Sardars, Officers and the public subscribed liberally on the occasion. The current expenses are met from the interest of the above endowment supplemented by monthly subscriptions from the public. In addition to the usual curriculum cane work is taught. There is a girls' branch of the school where sewing, weaving and domestic science are taught. There are two bands—a brass band and a flute band—in the orphanage, and they are so good that there is a great demand for them from the public on ceremonial occasions.

President.—Pt. Krishna Rao Mahadeva, Vakil.

Secretary.—M. Krishna Bahadur, Vakil.

The Anathashram at Morar.—Is mainly a rescue home for widows and orphans. It is run on public charity.

President.—Mr. S. S. Gaur, B.A., LL.B.

Secretary.—Mr. Deva Dutt.

The Shramajivi Hitakarni Samstha.—At the J. C. Mills, Gwalior, owes its existence to the generosity of Seth G. D. Birla, the well known commercial magnate. It looks after the welfare of the employees of the Mills. It runs several institutions such as schools, a hospital, a maternity home, gymnasiums and rest house, etc. The Samstha works for the eradication of social evils from the labouring classes.

The Blind Asylum, Lashkar.—As its name implies is doing useful work for these unfortunate people. It has recently received a bequest of Rs. 50,000 in the late Sir Sultan Ahmad Khan's will.

The Apahijashrama or Home for the Disabled.—Takes care of persons who are physically defective or disabled. The Medical Department looks after this institution.

The Lunatic Asylum or Mental Hospital.—Is maintained by the Medical Department, where persons of unsound mind are kept and treated free of charge.

The Gwalior State Centre of St. John's Ambulance Association.—Was started in the

year 1910 and the classes for training in ambulance were organised with the co-operation of the Education Department. The centre has shown rapid progress year by year in the number of candidates trained in ambulance, as well as in the number of Life Members enlisted and 7 sub-centres have been opened for carrying on the activities in this State. For many years the Gwalior State Centre has been foremost among the Indian State Centres in ambulance activities and in training the highest number of candidates as compared with the other States. It has won trophies in All-India Ambulance Competitions. The All-India Ambulance Competitions were held in Gwalior in 1929.

The Band of Hope.—Founded by Mr. F. Grubb in 1899, with the object of promoting total abstinence, and mental, moral and physical development of the young folk. It has been recently reorganised, the funds being controlled by a board of trustees. It derives its membership from the students and teachers of the A. V. M. School in Gwalior city and from the gentry of Gwalior who have a literary bent.

President.—Head Master.

A. V. M. School, Gwalior City.

Institution in the districts.

Madhava College, Ujjain.—An Intermediate College, with High School classes attached to it. Started as a Degree College in 1888, it was reduced to the position of a High School in 1905 under the University Act, and has again become an Intermediate College from 1929. It has about 325 students on its roll.

Principal.—N. B. Paradkar, M.A.

High Schools.—Besides the High Schools at Lashkar, Morar and Ujjain the Education Department maintains a High School at Mandsaur and another at Goona.

Seth Shitabrai Lakhmichand Jain High School, Bhilsa.—Is the only school of its kind in Gwalior State, maintained on public charity alone. Initiated by the munificence and philanthropic spirit of a local banker of Bhilsa, Shrimant Danavir Seth Lakhmichand Jain. It is being efficiently equipped and a suitable building is under contemplation.

Secretary, Managing Board.—D. S. Datar.

Shree Madhava Brahmacharyashrama, Shivpuri.—Was founded by the Gwalior Government in 1929 with the object of educating the sons of Hindu Muafidars of the State so as to fit them for the proper discharge of their religious and social duties. It combines Sanskrit learning and culture with modern education. The course is spread over a period of eight years. It is a well furnished residential institution with a spacious play-ground.

Principal.—Mr. S. G. Kale, M.A.

The Viratattva Prakashak Mandal, Shivpuri.—Founded by the late Shashtra-Visharad Jainacharya Shri Vijay Dharma Suri, it is a residential Jain Sanskrit College conducted on ancient Gurukula lines. It aims at imparting a thorough knowledge of Sanskrit, Prakrit, Hindi and Gujerati languages Philosophy and Religion. English is also taught. It prepares students for Sanskrit examinations in Nyaya, Vyakarana and Sahitya.

It is helped by the learned Sadhu disciples of the late Acharya and receives an annual grant from the Education Department.

Adarsh Vidyalaya, Pohri Jagir.—Aims at socio-economic regeneration of the area of its activities. It runs a High School and 20 other lower schools, in all, benefiting some 1,200 students. It has spinning, weaving, dyeing and printing works and also carries on work of rural reconstruction, removal of untouchability and other social reforms. It was started in 1921 with only 7 students on its roll—An example of successful private enterprise.

Founder.—Mr. G. K. Puranik.

Secretary.—Mr. H. S. Dwivedi, B.A.

Sarva Httaiishi Vidyalaya, Pohri Jagir.—Is another private High School working to remove illiteracy in the same area. Receives grant-in-aid. Number of boys on the roll 150.

Founder and President.—Pt. Durga Prasad Sharma.

* Secretary.—Mr. V. K. Gupta, B.A.

Scindia Education Society, Ujjain.—Established recently it opened a Model School on July 1, 1936. The aims and objects of this society are to impart to the rising generations of the Gwalior State and particularly to the residents of Ujjain, efficient primary, secondary and higher education, embodying literary, scientific, technical, commercial and industrial training by establishment at Ujjain and other places in Gwalior State, as circumstances permit, of schools and colleges or by similar means.

President.—The late Prin. G. S. Apte, M.A., B.Sc., was the President till recently.

Secretary.—Mr. V. V. Parakh.

The Textile Institute, Chanderi.—Chanderi has long been famous for its fine hand-woven muslins blended with gold and silver thread. Since the advent of machine-made goods the industry began to decline. The Textile Institute, Chanderi, was established in 1909 in order to preserve and encourage this industry. The Institute gives training on modern lines to the boys of the weaving com-

munity. The course covers a period of two years.

Superintendent.—Babu Roshan Lal.

Prachya Granth Sangraha, Ujjain.—

This library was established in 1931 by the Gwalior Government with the object of collecting and preserving old manuscripts written in Sanskrit and vernaculars, and giving publicity to hitherto unpublished critical works of historical and literary importance. It passed over to the Education Department in 1933. So far about 4,000 manuscripts have been collected, some of which are valuable and illuminated. It is housed in the Madhava College, Ujjain, and is open to readers during college hours. The manuscripts have been systematically arranged and classified into 22 sections. A descriptive catalogue of 2,700 manuscripts is ready for publication.

Controller.—Mr. K. B. Dongre, B.A.

Curator.—Principal N. B. Paradkar, M.A., Madhava College.

Shri Yuvaraj General Library, Ujjain.—

Founded in 1913 by a few public spirited

private individuals. The Darbar patronised it later by giving it a new building worth Rs. 26,000 with adjoining ground and also a gift of Rs. 2,000 in cash, on the occasion of the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Scindia in 1927. The local Municipality has been giving a monthly grant for the last 15 years. The Library is open to the public for 12 hours every day, and is entirely managed by the public.

Secretary.—Dr. D. A. Marathe.

Mill Industry.—Ujjain in Gwalior State is a flourishing centre of Mill Industry. It has no less than 4 spinning and weaving mills. The Nazar Ali Mills manufacture coarse cloth which is in great demand in rural areas. The Binod Mills started in 1915 produce cloth of great variety. The Hira Mills owned by Sir Sarupchand Hukumchand, the well-known business magnate of Central India, have recently been started and manufacture fine cloth. The Deepchand Mills at Ujjain are under the same management as the Binod Mills.

Shri Achyutanand Prasadik Yuwaraj Vyayamshala, Ujjain.—Founded in 1917 by local enthusiasts of physical culture, it received from Sardar Anand Rao Bhausahab Phalke the useful gift of his 'Bada' for the lifetime of the institution. It receives monthly grants from the Municipality and the Education Department. It runs a special training class for outsiders every year in summer, which is largely attended. The Darbar have made a donation of Rs. 2,000 to it in recognition of its good work.

Bhil Bhilala Boarding Houses at Sardarpur, Tanda and Bagh.—The Bhil Bhilala Sabha, Sardarpur, runs boarding houses at Sardarpur, Tanda and Bagh in order to popularise education among their community, with State aid. The activities of the Sabha are slowly bearing fruit in awakening these backward tribes to face modern conditions of life.

Criminal Tribes' Settlement, Mirka-bad.—The work of reformation was begun in 1895. There is now a separate department to keep watch and look after the welfare of the

Criminal Tribes. The tribes consisting of Moghias, Baoris and Sansis, numbering 3,592, are under supervision and training. A separate colony for reforming these people has been opened at Mirkabad. There are 5 schools in the colony. Weaving, silk manufacture, carpet-making, brick and lime-making, niwar-making, carpentry, etc., are introduced while the main occupation is agriculture.

Criminal Tribes' Officer.—Mr. J. Ayer.

Shree Jiawaji Observatory, Ujjain.—Originally built by Maharaja Jai Singh II of Jaipur about 200 years ago, it had fallen into disuse and disrepair. His Highness the late Maharaja Madhava Rao Scindia ordered its renovation in 1923. It is now in use for taking regular astronomical observations of heavenly bodies and results are published periodically. This observatory consists of the following ancient instruments constructed in masonry : (1) Samrat, (2) Nadivalaya, (3) Digamsha Yantra, (4) Bhatti Yantra.

Superintendent.—Late Rao Saheb G. S. Apte, M.A., B.Sc., who was a Sanskrit scholar

and an astronomer of wide repute was in charge of the Observatory till his death on 29th November 1936.

Apang Sevashrama, Ujjain.—Was started in 1929, with the object of sheltering and giving possible relief to chronic invalids and incurables (except lepers and T. B. cases) from any place without any distinction of caste or creed. The Institution fulfils a long felt want at a place of pilgrimage like Ujjain.

It was registered in 1934. In 1935 the Gwalior Darbar donated a plot of land where a building has now been erected at a cost of about Rs. 10,000 with accommodation for 40 inmates. So far, it has given relief to cover 500 persons.

The Institution is conducted by a managing committee and run solely on public charity.

Appendix I.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES

Area	..	..	Sq. miles.	26,367
Towns	..	..	..	43
Villages	..	..	..	10,852
Total population	..	..	..	3,523,070
Rural	..	..	..	3,127,761
Urban	..	..	..	395,309
Males	..	..	..	1,867,031
Females	..	..	..	1,656,039
Towns with population between 50,000 and 100,000				.. 2
..	..	..	20,000 .. 50,000	.. 1
..	..	..	10,000 .. 20,000	.. 7
..	..	..	5,000 .. 10,000	.. 13
..	..	..	2,000 .. 5,000	.. 87
..	..	..	1,000 .. 2,000	.. 371
..	..	..	500 .. 1,000	.. 1,083
..	..	..	500 .. ..	.. 9,331

Population of Principal Towns.

Lashkar City and Cantonment.	86,767
Ujjain City and Cantonment ..	54,650
Gwalior	21,999

Morar and Cantonment	..	18,183
Mandsaur	..	15,386
Shivpuri ..	..	12,954
Goonā ..	..	11,022
Bhilsa ..	..	10,570
Barnagar	..	10,531
Bhind ..	..	10,341

Population by Religion.

(1) Hindu	..	3,271,576
(a) Brahmanic	..	3,255,977
(b) Aryas	..	1,308
(c) Hinduised tribes	..	14,291
(2) Muslim	..	204,297
(3) Jain ..	..	45,079
(4) Christian	..	1,198
(5) Sikh ..	..	681
(6) Zoroastrian	..	239

Occupation.

Total earners	..	1,535,701
Total working dependents	..	201,152
Total non-working	..	1,786,217

Literacy by Religion.

	LITERATE.		ILLITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All reli- gions.	126,147	15,165	1,740,884	1,640,844	12,717	897
Hindus	102,395	11,358	1,629,852	1,527,971	10,196	492
Muslim.	14,716	2,211	94,696	92,674	1,676	124
Jain ..	8,480	1,147	15,758	19,694	535	23
Christian.	329	343	263	263	203	214
Zoroas- trian.	86	113	10	30	76	40
Sikh ..	141	23	305	212	31	4

Languages.

Western Hindi	..	..	2,298,274
Urdu ..	..	..	47,052
Rajasthani	..	..	960,976
Bhil dialects	..	..	75,469
Eastern Hindi	..	..	7,707
Gujarati ..	..	..	28,661
Marathi ..	..	..	21,535
Bengali ..	..	..	242
Punjabi ..	..	..	3,310
Tamil ..	..	..	279
Telegu ..	..	..	70
Others ..	..	..	689

Appendix II.

Important State Publications.

The following is a list of some important books published by the State Departments. They can be had from the Departments concerned or from the Manager, Alijah Darbar Press, Lashkar (Gwalior).

Trade Department.

1. Commercial Directory of the Gwalior State, 1932.
2. Economic and Industrial Survey, Gwalior, 1932.
- 3-20. Eighteen Pamphlets dealing with different Minerals found in Gwalior.

Forest Department.

1. Handbook of information relating to Gwalior Forests, 1924 by R. C. Gupta.
2. List of Gwalior Drugs and Medicines collected from various parts of the State, arranged and identified by Pandit Sundar Lal Pathak.

3. Notes on the prospects of the Development of Chemical Industries in the State, 1920.

4. Prospects of the Silk Industry in Gwalior State by R. R. Dongre, 1919.

Public Works Department.

1. The Motorists' Road Guide.

Medical Department.

1. Pharmacopoeia of Indigenous Drugs.
2. Medical Plants of Gwalior.
3. Gwalior State Pharmacopoeia.

Archæological Department.

1. The Bagh Caves.
2. Gwalior Fort Album.
3. Archæology in Gwalior.
4. A Guide to the Archæological Museum at Gwalior.
5. Sight-Seeing at Gwalior.

Miscellaneous.

- 1-3. History of Jagirdars, (Vol. I-III.)
4. Commercial Statistics of Gwalior.

5-8. Gwalior State Gazetteer (Vol. I-IV).

9. Gwalior Census Report.

10-13. Speeches of H. H. Maharaja Scindia, (Vol. I-IV).

14. Extracts illustrating Principles and Policy of Darbar from Reviews of Administration Reports.

15. Zamindar Hitkari (English).

16. Proceedings of Majlis-i-Am (all sessions).

17. Map of Gwalior.

18. Life of Mahadji Scindia.

19. Civil List.

20. Life of Madhav Rao Scindia.

21-32. General Policy, Vol. I-XII (by His late Highness Maharaja Madhav Rao Scindia).

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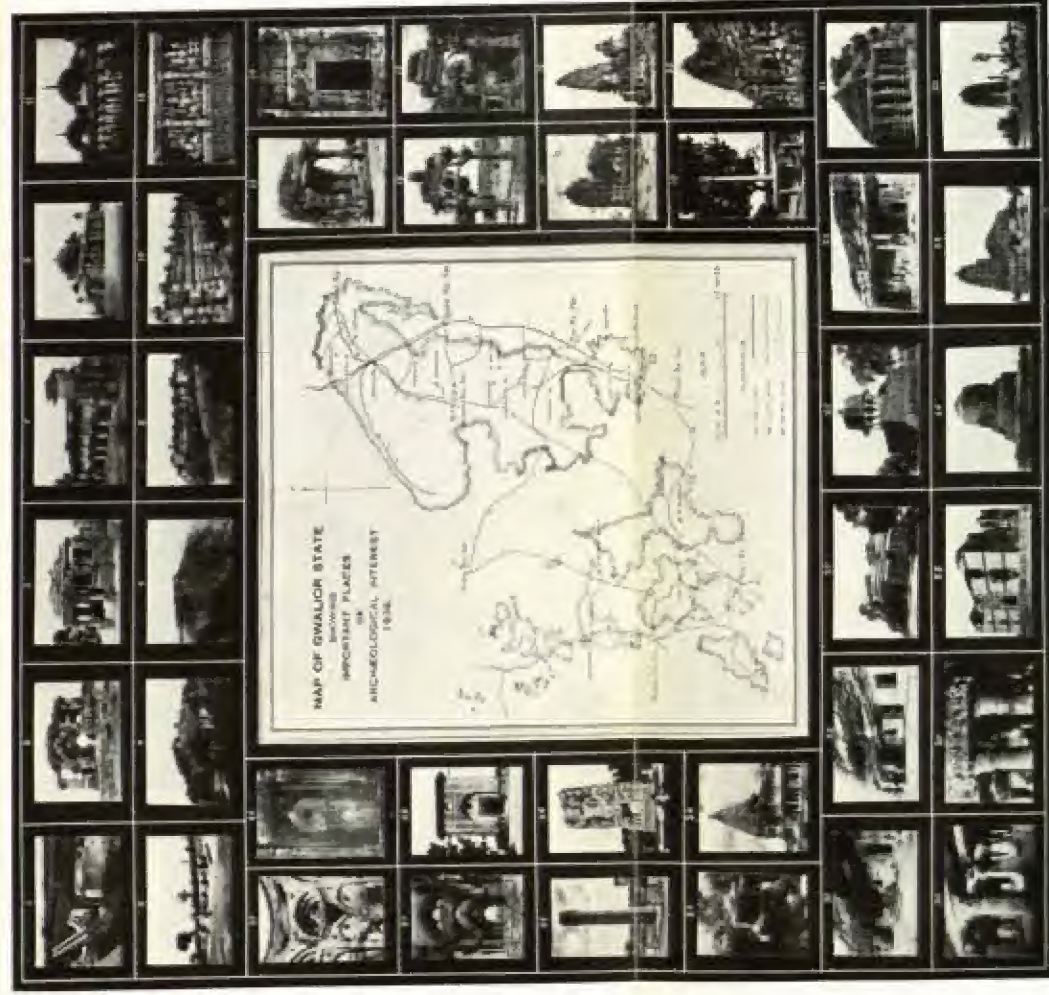
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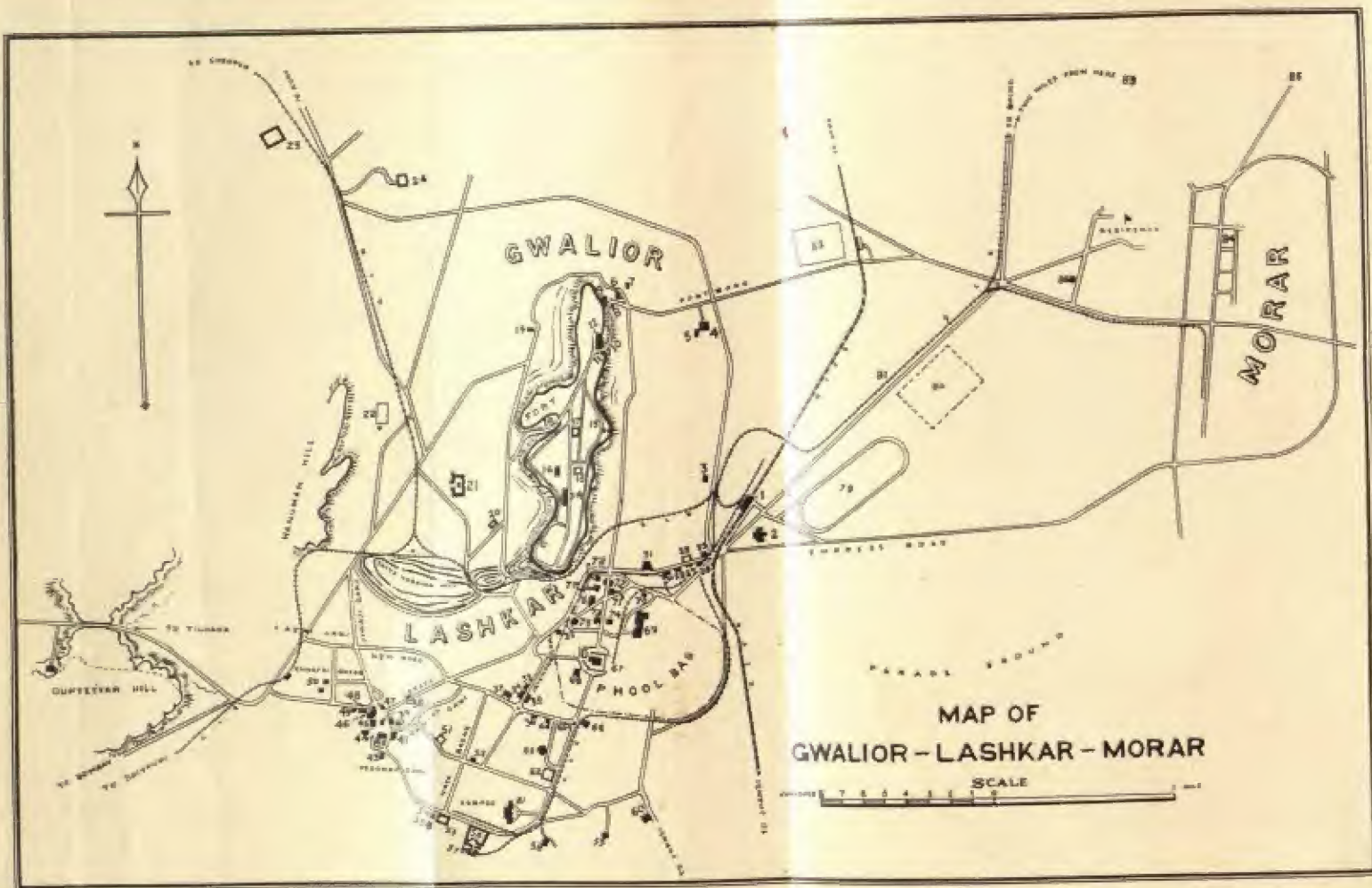
THE FRAME OF THIS MAP ILLUSTRATES
IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS
IN GWALIOR STATE.



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Astronomical Observatory, Ujjain. | 21. Mahabala temple, Sundarsi. |
| 2. Yasodharman's Pillars, Mandasaur. | 22. Gadarmal temple, Badoh. |
| 3. Nau Toran temple, Klor. | 23. Varaha cave, Udaygiri. |
| 4. Fort, Chanderi. | 24. Udayeswar temple, Udaypur. |
| 5. Temple in Gadhi Dathavli. | 25. Chhatet of Panoli Seindia, Ranogoni. |
| 6. Fort, Dathavli. | 26. Fort, Dathavli. |
| 7. Ranogoni, Dathavli. | 27. Kalladen Mahal, Ujjain. |
| 8. Fort, Ater. | 28. Keshab Mahal, Chanderi. |
| 9. Muhammad Ghaus' tomb, Gwalior. | 29. Buddhist cave No. 4, Bagh. |
| 10. Man Mandir, Gwalior Fort. | 30. A niche in cave No. 4, Bagh. |
| 11. Jama Masjid, Chanderi. | 31. Buddhist cave No. 2, Bagh. |
| 12. Brahma, Vishnu and Siya, Padhyali. | 32. Pillar in cave No. 2, Bagh. |
| 13. Temple, Surwaya. | 33. Rock-cut stupa, Khejaulia Bhop. |
| 14. Door frame of temple, Surwaya. | 34. Mahabala temple, Ujjain. |
| 15. Toran gateway, Gyarspur. | 35. Sravani-ki Kawad pillar, Mandasaur. |
| 16. Toran gateway, Terahi. | 36. Siva Mandasaur. |
| 17. Mahadev temple, Kadwaha. | 37. Keshab Mahal, interior, Chanderi. |
| 18. Kakanmadh temple, Subania. | 38. Entrance, Naya Mahal, Gohad. |
| 19. Heliodoros pillar, Besnagar. | 39. Shahazadi-ka Roza, Chanderi. |
| 20. Maladevi temple, Gyarspur. | 40. A carved mehrab, Chanderi. |







KEY TO MAP OF GWALIOR, LASHKAR & MORAR.

1. Railway Station.
2. Grand Hotel.
3. G. L. Railway Office.
4. Tomb of Muhammad Ghaus.
5. Tomb of Tansen.
6. Jama Masjid.
7. Baba Kapoor's Dargah.
8. Hindola Gate.
9. Archaeological Museum.
10. Chaturbhuj Temple.
11. Elephant gate.
12. Raja Mansingh's Palace.
13. Sas Bahu Temples.
14. Scindia School.
15. Gangola Tal.
16. Telika Mandir.
17. Suraj Kund.
18. Jain Rock Sculptures.
19. Kotesvar Temple.
20. Subda Pratap Ashram.
21. Central Jail.
22. Janak Tal.
23. Power House and Pumping Station.
24. Water Works Reservoir.
25. Shri Krishna Dharma-Shala.
26. Civil and Military Stores.
27. Industrial Museum.
28. Dufferin Sarai.
29. Park Hotel.
30. Technical Institute.
31. Chhatri of Maharani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi.
32. Turnbat Nib Factory.
33. Rajput Boarding House.
34. Maratha Boarding House.
35. Jiwaji Rao High School.
36. Santan Dharma Mandal.
37. Jinsi Building.
38. Ayurvedic-Unani Pharmacy.
39. Jayaji Chank.
40. Town Hall.
41. A. D. Press.
42. Victorial Memorial Market.
43. S h a n k a r Gandharva Vidyalay.
44. Gorkhi or Maharaj Bada.
45. General Post Office.
46. High Court.
47. Imperial Bank.
48. Sardars' Daughters' and Maharani's Girls' Schools.
49. Adhyapika Shikshana Shala.
50. Chhatris of Scindias.
51. Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya.
52. Arya Samaj.
53. Kampoo Kothi.
54. Imam Bada or Sarasvati-bhavan.
55. Kamla Raja Girls' High School.
56. Gwalior Potteries.
57. „ Engineering Works.
58. Mandhare's Mata Temple.
59. Vyaghrambari Temple.
60. Sakhya Vilas.
61. Jaya Arogya Hospital.
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73. Statue of Jija Maharaj.
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75. Sikh Gurudwara.
76. Zoo.
77. Gopal Mandir.
78. Moti Masjid.
79. Race Course.
80. Mela Grounds.
81. Central Agricultural Farm.
82. J. C. Mills.
83. Maharajpura Dairy Farm.
84. Leather Factory.
85. Morar River Dam.
86. Alijah Club.



ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

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118	" 4	generation	generations











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